
**A Guide to the Official Publications
of the Other American Republics**

—V—

Colombia

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TO THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS
OF THE OTHER
AMERICAN REPUBLICS

— V —

Colombia

JAMES B. CHILDS

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PREFATORY NOTE

This is the fifth part of a comprehensive guide initiated in the fiscal year 1941 as a part of the program of the Department of State for cooperation with the other American republics. Certain preliminary and special studies published by the Library of Congress had called attention to the urgent practical working need for such a guide. The official publications of the other American republics constitute the largest available body of documentation about administrative, economic, social, and cultural conditions in these countries. At the same time, through lack of information concerning the governmental structure and the system of government reporting and publishing, these are often the least utilized sources. This guide has been prepared to fill the need for a practical reference work for the many agencies and individuals of the American republics interested in these matters.

The actual work of this comprehensive project was begun in 1940 with the appointment of Mr. Henry H. McGeorge. He continued on in charge through December 1943 and spent a period of approximately eight months in the fiscal year 1943 in Latin America, principally in the capitals of Brazil, Paraguay, Argentine, Chile, and Bolivia, bringing up to date and extending information on many important points in a way that would not otherwise have been possible. In August 1946 the administrative responsibility for the completion of the program was placed upon the Director of the Hispanic Foundation, and Mr. Henry V. Besso was subsequently appointed general editor.

INTRODUCTION

UNDER the title *Colombian Government publications*, the initial draft of the present work, arranged in the alphabetical order of the agencies, was printed in the *Proceedings of the third convention of the Inter-American bibliographical and library association* (New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1941), then reprinted in separate form (41 pp.) for the Library of Congress by the H. W. Wilson Co., Mar. 1941, and reprinted a second time with a few slight corrections at the United States Government Printing Office in Oct. 1941.

The present work is arranged in the order of the three branches of the government as stated in the Constitution, preceded by a section of General publications. Article 55 of the 1945 Codification of the 1886 Constitution refers to them as the legislative, executive, and jurisdictional (formerly judicial).

Under the Constitution of 1886, Colombia became a unified republic, usually designated as the República de Colombia. This same name was used in the *Ley fundamental* of July 1821, for the union of the former Spanish possessions of Venezuela and Nueva Granada. The name Estado de Nueva Granada was adopted in the *Ley fundamental* of Nov. 27, 1831, and likewise in the Constitution of 1832, after Venezuela and Ecuador had become independent. Under the Constitution as modified in 1842 and 1843, the name was República de Nueva Granada; under the Constitution of 1858, Confederación granadina; and in the pact of Sept. 20, 1861, as well as in the Constitution of 1863, the Estados Unidos de Colombia. Despite these changes in name, the whole body of legislation from 1821 to date is regarded as a unit in the *Codificación nacional* now being published officially at Bogotá. In a catalog, it likewise seems reasonable to consider Colombia as a unit for author entry without confusing period subdivisions.

Most government publications are printed at the Imprenta nacional in Bogotá, and are generally distributed at the discretion of the issuing departments. There is no current directory of the agencies of the government, recording the changes taking place from year to year. While there is a brief inventory list of the publications in the annual report of the government printing office, there is no definite and regular record of the government documents issued elsewhere than at the Imprenta nacional. In recent years, the situation has been somewhat complicated by the increasing use of the mimeograph and other near-print processes.

For documents of the early period to 1831, full descriptions may ordinarily be found in the elaborate two-volume *Bibliografía bogotana*, by the late Eduardo Posada, published 1917-25, as volumes 16 and 36 of the *Biblioteca de historia nacional*. A third volume of the *Bibliografía bogotana* being completed by Gustavo Otero Muñoz has been announced. The two catalogs of the Anselmo Pineda and the José María Quijana

Otero collections issued by the Biblioteca nacional in 1935 are especially rich in documents of the first six decades of the nineteenth century. Ordinarily documents in these two catalogs are entered under the name of the responsible official rather than under the agency. The *List of the serial publications of foreign governments, 1815-1931*, edited by Winifred Gregory (New York, 1932), contains on pp. 149-153 a union list of the titles so far as represented in larger libraries in the United States. Official periodicals and bulletins, so far as represented in the Biblioteca nacional at Bogotá, but without indication usually of the issuing agency, are included in its two-volume *Catálogo de todos los periódicos que existen desde su fundación hasta el año de 1935*, issued in 1936. Many documents, arranged by title, are listed briefly in the *Índice general*, 1936, of the Biblioteca del Congreso. In vol. 31, pp. 232-269, of *A catalog of books represented by Library of Congress printed cards issued to July 31, 1942*, published by the Association of research libraries appear the entries under Colombia. Reference may also be made to *A guide to the law and legal literature of Colombia*, by Richard C. Backus . . . and Phanor J. Eder . . . Washington, The Library of Congress, 1943. Columns 911-967, vol. XL (1946) of the *General Catalogue of printed books* in the British Museum contain the entries under Colombia.

Emphasis has been placed upon public documents of the ministries and other agencies rather than upon the substantial number of works by Colombian authors as well as occasional historical and descriptive publications relating to Colombia, whether printed at the national printing office or other official presses, or whether subsidized in whole or in part by the government. Mention may be made of a few instances that have been authorized by statute. Law 90 of 1927 provided in article 5 for publication of an edition of the scientific and literary works of Dr. Carlos Albán; law 3 of 1935, for publication of the commentaries on civil law and other writings of José María González Valencia; law 18 of 1937, for the acquisition of the copyright in the published and unpublished works of "historia patria" of Gustavo Arboleda; and law 39 of 1939, for the publication of the translation by Leopoldo López Álvarez of the complete works of Homer and Virgil.

The array of publications issued by the ministries and other agencies of the republic of Colombia as described here is very considerable though not complete, and should stimulate the use of materials available as well as encourage greater emphasis on collecting.

GENERAL PUBLICATIONS

THE general publications of the government are described under the following headings: Official Gazette, Session Laws, Legislative History, National Codification, Decrees and Constitution.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

Diario oficial, órgano de publicidad de los actos del gobierno nacional, año 1, no. 1, Apr. 30, 1864, to date. Bogotá, Imprenta nacional. Daily. Official organ of the government. Includes the first and official publications of the laws, as well as executive decrees, orders, contracts, presidential messages, registration of trademarks, inventions, copyrights, treasury statements, and banking statements.

For 1864 an "Índice alfabético" was printed in 1910; beginning with 1865 there were annual indexes, later semiannual indexes, and more recently (1914-16, and July 1917 to date) quarterly indexes. The *Manual de la legislación colombiana* . . . por Milo A. Borges (Bogotá, 1940) is an index to the *Diario oficial* for laws, decrees and orders during the period 1935-38, and a revision covering the years 1931-44 is in the course of publication.

No. 759 (Oct. 2, 1866)—936 (May 18, 1867) have the title *Registro oficial*.

For the *Diario oficial* it may be useful to note that there is a *Diario oficial extraordinario*, July 31, 1873 (on cover, 20 de julio) devoted to *Celebración del LXIII aniversario nacional* (119 pp. octavo), and that the Constitution of 1886 was published as núms. 6, 758-6, 759 (Aug. 7).

The *Diario oficial* was preceded by various gazettes, as follows, all of which contained much material in addition to the laws, decrees, etc:

1. *Gaceta de Colombia*, nos. 1-566, Sept. 6, 1821-Dec. 29, 1831. No indexes. Nos. 1-12, Sept. 6-Oct. 14, were printed at Rosario de Cúcuta, and reprinted in 8 nos. at Bogotá in 1828. No. 13 is dated Jan. 13, 1822, Bogotá, there having been a considerable interruption due to the transfer of the capital from Cúcuta.

A few notes as to special documents of unusual interest in the gazette follow:

1822, no. 17 (Feb. 10) contains population table for greater Colombia, supplemented in no. 51 (Oct. 6).

1823, no. 74 (Mar. 23) contains table of treasury receipts and expenditures.

1823, no. 80, suppl. (Apr. 30): *Mensaje del poder ejecutivo de Colombia á la apertura del primer Congreso constitucional de la república*, signed Francisco de P. Santander, Apr. 17.

1823, *Gaceta extraordinaria* (Dec. 9) bears caption: Colombia absolutamente libre.

1824, no. 124 (Feb. 29) includes "Estado jeneral de las órdenes de religiosos."

1824, no. 163 (Nov. 28) has a table of Spanish boats taken in the years 1823-24.

1825, *Gaceta extraordinaria* (Mar. 4) bears caption "Colombia reconocida en nación soberana por la Gran-Bretaña."

1825, no. 201 suppl. (Aug. 21): Treaty of peace, friendship, navigation and commerce, Colombia and the United States, concluded Oct. 3, 1824.

1827, no. 311 (Sept. 30) has a "Cuadro estadístico de la república de Colombia, censo de población formado en julio de 1825."

1828, includes proceedings of the Gran Convención, Ocaña.

1830, includes proceedings of the Congreso constituyente.

2. *Gaceta de la Nueva Granada*, nos. 1-941, Jan. 1, 1832-Dec. 30, 1847. Nos. 1-10, Jan. 1-Feb. 2, 1832, have title: *Gaceta de la N. Granada*. Annual indexes, 1832-1844.

1844, no. 661 (Jan. 7) contains "Resumen del censo jeneral de la población de la Nueva Granada, distribuido por provincias, cantones, i distritos parroquiales, con expresión del número de electores, que a cada cantón i provincia, corresponde

con arreglo al artículo 17 de la Constitución" dated Dec. 30, 1843. Secretaría de lo interior.

3. *Gaceta oficial*, nos. 942-2, 603, Jan. 2, 1948-July 9, 1861. No indexes. During 1854 the regular series was interrupted between Apr. 15 (no. 1728) and Dec. 10 (no. 1729) by an irregular series no. 1729 (Apr. 24) to 1747 (Oct. 5) issued by the dictatorship of José María Melo in Bogotá.

Notes on contents of unusual interest follow:

1848, nos. 1010-1011 (Oct. 29, Nov. 5) include "Memoria del ingeniero Estanislao Zawadsky sobre el camino de Buenaventura" accompanied by a folded map in 1011.

1852, no. 1334 (Apr. 5) suppl. (table) "Resumen del censo jeneral de población de la Nueva Granada en 1851." Secretaría de gobierno.

1855, no. 1742 (Jan. 18) reproduces decrees and orders promulgated at Ibagué as provisional capital and printed in the *Boletín oficial*, which was issued there probably from July 22 through Nov. 3, 1854.

1855, no. 1744 (Jan. 25). Contains only "Comunicaciones sobre el estado del orden público, i dando parte de los encuentros con los rebeldes, publicados en el *Boletín oficial* de Ibagué," pp. 429-448.

1855, no. 1745 (Jan. 29) contains only "Documentos importantes publicados en el *Boletín oficial* de Ibagué."

4. *Registro oficial de los Estados Unidos de Colombia*, nos. 1-160, July 26, 1861-April 27, 1864. No indexes. Nos. 1-15 have title: *Registro oficial de los Estados Unidos de Nueva Granada*.

SESSION LAWS

Leyes expedidas por el Congreso nacional. Edición oficial revisada por el Consejo de estado. The volume of laws in the official edition usually issued at the conclusion of each legislature, edited by the Consejo de estado and placed on sale currently at the Imprenta nacional. Upon enactment the laws are first published officially in the *Diario oficial*, and then also reproduced in the legislative *Anales*. This official series of statutes at large has been published almost continuously from the beginning of independent government in Colombia. At times there have also been various unofficial editions. An indication of variant titles is given so far as known to exist:

* 1821: *Cuerpo de leyes de la república de Colombia. Tomo I° Comprende la Constitución y leyes sancionadas por el primer Congreso jeneral en las sesiones que celebró desde el 6 de mayo hasta el 14 de octubre de 1821.*

1823-24: *Colección de las leyes dadas por el Congreso constitucional de la república de Colombia en las sesiones de los años 1823 y 1824.*

1825-26: *Colección de las leyes . . .*

1827: Not listed in Posada; possibly not printed in volume form.

1828-29: Congress did not convene.

1830: *Colección de las leyes dadas por el Congreso constituyente de la república de Colombia.*

1831-32: *Colección de las leyes dadas por la Convención constituyente del estado de la Nueva Granada en las sesiones de los años 1831 y 1832.*

1833 to 1844 (annual): *Colección de las leyes i decretos* (1843, 1844: y decretos).

1845 to 1850 (annual): *Leyes y decretos.*

1851: *Leyes, decretos i actos legislativos.*

1852 to 1857 (annual): *Leyes i decretos. . .*

1858 to 1860 (annual): *Actos legislativos. . .*

1861-62 (Congress not in session): *Actos vijentes de carácter legislativo del*

gobierno provisorio de los Estados unidos de Colombia (printed 1866).

1863: *Actos legislativos de la Convención nacional en Rionegro el 4 de febrero de 1863*. Constitution of 1863 at the beginning of volume.

1864 to 1870 (annual): *Actos legislativos del Congreso de los Estados unidos de Colombia*. . .

1871 (?) to 1884 (annual): *Leyes de los Estados unidos de Colombia*. Each volume includes at end resolutions of the Senado on the validity of state legislation under authority of article 51 of the Constitution, and resolutions of the legislative chambers permitting Colombians to accept the employ of foreign governments.

1885: Congress not in session.

1886 to 1888 (annual): *Leyes de la república de Colombia expedidas por el Consejo nacional legislativo*.

1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898: *Leyes colombianas de . . . Colección de las que expidió el Congreso en este año. Edición oficial hecha bajo la dirección del Consejo de estado*.

1899-1903 (June 1) (Congress did not meet in 1900 and 1902): *Administración Marroquín. Decretos legislativos expedidos durante la guerra de 1899 á 1902, compilación arreglada por Manuel José Guzmán. Edición del "Boletín militar."*

1903, 1904: *Leyes colombianas*. . .

1905: *Constitución política de Colombia: Actos legislativos que la reforman y leyes de 1905*. There is also a *Decretos legislativos expedidos en 1904 y 1905*.

1906: Asamblea nacional in session only briefly Jan. 1-8 (?) and no legislation seems to have been enacted except by executive decree as in the following collection: *Decretos legislativos expedidos en 1906*.

1907, 1908: *Acto general adicional y reformativo de la Constitución nacional y Leyes de*. . .

1909: *Leyes colombianas de 1909: Colección de las expedidas por la Asamblea nacional y por el Congreso en sus sesiones del mismo año. Edición oficial hecha bajo la dirección de la Comisión legislativa*.

1910: *Actos legislativos y leyes de Colombia: Colección de los que expidió la Asamblea nacional de 1910. Edición oficial dirigida y revisada por la Comisión de abogados auxiliares del despacho ejecutivo*.

1911 to 1917 (annual): *Leyes expedidas por el Congreso nacional*. (1911 edited by Comisión de abogados auxiliares de los ministerios; 1912-13 by Comisión legislativa; 1914-17 by Consejo de estado.)

1918: *Acto legislativo y leyes expedidas por el Congreso nacional*. . .

1919 to 1934-35 (Jan.-Feb.), 1935, 1936 (Jan.-Apr.): *Leyes expedidas por el Congreso nacional*. . .

1936: *Acto legislativo y leyes expedidas por el Congreso nacional*. . .

1937, (Jan.-June), 1937 (July-Dec.), 1938 (Feb.-May), 1938 (July-Nov.), 1939: *Leyes expedidas por el Congreso nacional*. . .

1940: *Actos legislativos y leyes expedidas por el Congreso nacional*. . .

1941, 1942: *Leyes expedidas por el Congreso nacional*.

1943, 1944, 1945: *Acto legislativo y leyes*. . .

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Historia de las leyes is a compilation of the legislative history of laws for the legislatures of 1925 through 1933, giving the text of the laws accompanied by the bills as introduced and amended, the statements accompanying introduction, the reports of legislative committees, debates and other action in the chambers, as well as text of laws amended in case of amendments. The Cámara de representantes prepared and published the volumes for the legislatures of 1926 to 1933 as follows,

having proposed to continue this in the future: 1926 to 1931, vols. 1-27 (printed 1927-40); 1932, vols. 1-A, 1-B (printed 1938-39); 1933 segunda serie, vols. 1-4 (printed 1934-38). After the publication of some volumes by the Cámara de representantes, the Senado proposed to work in a similar fashion retrospectively towards 1886, and prepared and published the *Historia de las leyes* for the legislature of 1925 in 5 volumes (printed 1933-37).

NATIONAL CODIFICATION

Codificación nacional de todas las leyes de Colombia desde el año de 1821, hecha conforme a la ley 13 de 1912. A compilation of all the national legislation edited by the Consejo de estado and published at the Imprenta nacional. Vol. 1 (1821-24) was issued in 1924; vols. 27 (1874-75) in 1943. No volumes were issued between 1933 and 1940. The legislation of each year is accompanied by a chronological table of contents and a topical index. In vol. 1, preface by José Joaquín Casas, president of the Consejo de estado, treats of the earlier compilations. Vol. 7 is a supplement for the years 1819-35. Vol. 9 contains an "Estudio sobre baldíos" by Ramón Correa, and vol. 15, an "Estudio sobre minas" by Ramón Correa.

DECREES

Decretos (executive orders) are ordinarily printed in the official gazette, and have apparently only occasionally been published in current compilations as follows:

1821-26: *Colección de decretos dados por el poder ejecutivo en los años de 1821 a 1826.* (Printed in 1833.)

1829-31: *Registro oficial.*

1861-62: *Actos vijentes de carácter legislativo.*

1899-1903 (June 1): *Decretos legislativos durante la guerra de 1899 a 1902.* . .

1904 (Aug. 7), 1905 (Dec.): *Codificación de los decretos de carácter permanente.*

There is also a compilation: *Decretos legislativos expedidos en 1904 y 1905.*

1906: *Decretos legislativos expedidos en 1906.*

1913 to 1925 (annual): *Decretos y resoluciones de carácter permanente.*

1931/32: *Decretos de carácter extraordinario . . . leyes 99 y 119 de 1931.* (Ministerio de hacienda.)

1939/40: *Decretos de carácter extraordinario . . . ley 54 de 1939.* (Ministerio de hacienda.)

1941/42: *Decretos de carácter extraordinario . . . leyes 128 y 152 de 1941.* (Consejo de estado.)

CONSTITUTION

The "constitución política de la república de Colombia" at present in force is that of 1886 as codified with amendments by the Consejo de estado, published in the *Diario oficial*, núm. 25864, June 18, 1945, and afterwards issued in separate pamphlet form (Imprenta nacional, 1945, 75 pp.). There had been a previous codification made in 1936, (published in 1937) having at the end the full text of the Constitution of 1886 as promulgated as well as the text of the amendments 1894-1936, and in 1944 a reprint with text of subsequent amendments.

The texts of the Constitutions of 1821, 1830, 1832, 1843, 1853, 1858, 1863, and 1886 were printed in 1936 in the *Revista del Archivo nacional* nos. 1/2-6/7 with some related documents in no. 12. The following historical compilation of the constitutions contains very helpful notes relating to the circumstances surrounding the formation of each: *Constituciones de Colombia recopiladas y precedidas de una breve reseña histórica por Manuel Antonio Pombo y José Joaquín Guerra. Segunda edición.* 1911. 2 vols.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

BEGINNING with año I, núm. 1, dated Aug. 14, 1945, the proceedings of the two chambers of Congress have been published under the title *Anales del Congreso* as provided by article 46 of law 7 of 1945 (July 27). This publication printed from day to day during the annual legislatures and until the reporting for each has been completed contains the proceedings of the two chambers and of the joint sessions, debates so far as reported, legislative bills (Proyectos de ley), reports of legislative committees, laws as enacted, presidential messages, reports from executive departments on legislative matters or as requested, petitions, etc. The *Anales* is published only in daily numbers with a sessional index, and is available on subscription at the Imprenta nacional.

The previous days of the session of 1945 beginning with July 20 had been reported, as had been the previous custom for many years in the *Anales del Senado*, nos. 1-13, and in the *Anales de la Cámara de representantes*, nos. 1-11. Content of the separate series of *Anales* for the two chambers is similar to that of the combined *Anales del Congreso*. The series of *Anales* for each chamber was likewise issued only in parts, placed on subscription currently at the Imprenta nacional, and is consequently difficult to find in complete sessional series.

Law 7 of 1945 (July 27) "por la cual se dictan normas sobre régimen interno de las cámaras" adopted provisionally the "Reglamento" for each chamber so far as in harmony with its provisions, and provided that each chamber is to have for the consideration of proposed legislation five "comisiones constitucionales permanentes" as well as "comisiones legales reglamentarias" and "comisiones accidentales." For each chamber there have been various editions of the "Reglamento" in pamphlet form from the earliest time to the present, and any precise enumeration of these might better be left for the future occasion of a historical study of the legislative branch. According to Posada (731), the first Reglamento of the Senado is dated Jan. 6, 1824. Ordinarily the reports and proceedings of legislative committees are reproduced only in the *Anales*, although beginning particularly with the 1930's a certain number of these of especial current interest have been printed in separate pamphlet form. As a specimen of these may be mentioned the following: *Actas de la Comisión de negocios constitucionales del honorable Senado*, 1936 (149 pp.). At times even during this period occasional important legislative bills with statements of the sponsors have been printed in similar pamphlet form. In recent years both the Senate and the Chamber seemed to have had for each legislature a small vest pocket directory intended principally for the use of members.

The following is one known instance of documents printed in separate form (two editions) for a case before the Senate in its capacity as a court of impeachment:

a. *Proceso contra el ex-ministro de estado, doctor Pedro María Carreño*, 1939. 427 pp.

b. *Proceso y explicación del ex-ministro de estado, dr. Pedro María Carreño*, 1940. 511 pp.

As a part of the celebration of the centennial of the Congreso de Cúcuta, 1821, the Academia nacional de historia began to publish the proceedings of the earliest congresses under the editorship of Roberto Cortázar and Luis Augusto Cuervo in the series *Biblioteca de historia nacional*. The publication of these records beginning with the Congreso nacional de Venezuela, Santo Tomás de Angostura (Feb. 15, 1819-Jan. 20, July 10-19, 1820) as vol. 34 (1921), supplemented later by the Diputación permanente of the Congreso de Angostura (Jan. 22-July 8, July 22-Dec. 14, 1820, Jan. 4-July 31, 1821) edited by J. D. Monsalve as vol. 40 (1927). The constituent congress of greater Colombia, Congreso general at Rosario de Cúcuta (May 6-Oct. 14, 1821), appeared as vol. 35 (1923). The first Congreso,

which consisted of two chambers, Senado and Cámara de representantes meeting at Bogotá April 9-Aug. 6, 1823, appeared as vol. 37 (1926). For the next Congreso, which met Apr. 4/5-Aug. 2, 1824, the Senado was printed as vol. 46 (1931), and the Cámara de representantes as vol. 65 (1942).

For the third Congress, which convened in Jan. 1825, for the fourth, which convened in Jan. 1826, and for the fifth, which convened in May 1827, there seems to be no trace of a contemporary printed record except the citation in Posada (972) for 1826 of an imperfect *Actas de las sesiones de la Cámara de representantes*.

For the Gran convención, the constituent assembly which sat at Ocaña Apr. 9-June 11, 1828, but which did not frame a constitution, the proceedings were printed currently in the *Gaceta de Colombia*, and apparently also according to Posada (1392) in separate form as far as No. 7 (pp. 1-56) as *Registro oficial de los actos de la Gran convención*. Some documents of the assembly are reproduced in *La Convención de Ocaña*, by José Joaquín Guerra, *Biblioteca de historia nacional*, vol. 6 (1908).

The constitutional law of Aug. 27, 1828, provided for the calling of the Congreso constituyente which sat from Jan. 20 to May 11, 1830, framing the constitution. Proceedings were printed currently in the *Gaceta de Colombia*, and also issued in part according to Posada (1147) as *Diario de debates*. No ordinary session of Congress was held in 1828, 1829, and in 1831.

On Oct. 20, 1831, the Convención granadina, or Convención nacional, convened, and continued in session until Apr. 1, 1832 framing the constitution for the "Estado de Nueva Granada" thus marking the definite end of Greater Colombia. In Venezuela a provisional government had been set up in Jan. 1830. In Ecuador a provisional government had been set up at the end of May 1830.

From 1833 through 1853, the Congreso consisting of the Senado and the Cámara de representantes convened annually on the first of March or shortly thereafter and sat usually through the month of May. For the sessions from 1833 through 1851, the proceedings only of the opening days and occasional other important sittings are reproduced in the *Gaceta*. The full proceedings of sessions for 1852 and 1853 are reproduced in the *Gaceta* together with the *Memorias* of the Secretarías. In 1837 the proceedings of the Senado were printed in volume form as *Actas de las sesiones*, and those of the Cámara de representantes as *Diario de debates*.

Under the constitution of 1853, the two legislative chambers convened annually on Feb. 1 in the years 1854 through 1860, and usually continued in ordinary or extraordinary session through May or June. In 1854 the sessions at Bogotá were suspended on Apr. 16 due to the establishment of the Melo dictatorship, and resumed at Ibagué late in Sept. The proceedings are continued in the *Gaceta*. Owing to unsettled conditions, Congress did not meet in 1861 and 1862.

At Rionegro in 1863 the Convención nacional met from Feb. 4 through May 19 framing the constitution for the Estados Unidos de Colombia. The proceedings were not only reproduced in the *Registro oficial* but seem to have been issued in separate form from day to day as *Anales de la Convención*. Ramón Correa's *La Convención de Rionegro* (Bogotá 1937) deals with the questions discussed at Rionegro.

From 1864 through 1884 the Senado de plenipotenciarios and the Cámara de representantes comprising the Congress met regularly in annual legislature on Feb. 1, the sessions continuing frequently through May or June. In 1864 there was a brief extraordinary session Jan. 25-31 (reported in the *Registro oficial*) previous to the first ordinary Congress on Feb. 1. For the first ordinary Congress beginning on Feb. 1, 1864, there was a separately printed *Anales del Congreso*,

and in the official gazette there was apparently a report only of the first few days. For the annual sessions from 1865 through 1879, the proceedings were printed regularly in the *Diario oficial*. Owing to a contract of Feb. 10, 1880, having been approved for the printing from day to day during the session of a separate *Anales del Congreso*, only the reports of the first days were included in the *Diario oficial*. For the legislature of 1881 there was a separately printed *Anales del Senado de plenipotenciarios*, and the reports of proceedings seem to have been continued in the *Diario oficial* only through May 19, the session having continued through July 6. For the legislatures of 1882, 1883, and 1884, there were separately printed *Anales del Senado de plenipotenciarios* and *Anales de la Cámara de representantes*. For 1883 only were the complete proceedings included in the *Diario oficial*, while for 1882 the Senado was included through Feb. 7 and the Cámara through Mar. 23, while for 1884 the Senado was included through June and the Cámara through March. The resolutions of the Senate in questions of validity of laws of the States are reproduced in the session laws as well as compiled in two volumes covering the period 1864-74 under the title: *Código de las resoluciones dictadas por el Senado i por la Corte suprema federal, 1874-75*.

In 1885 a constituent Consejo nacional de delegatarios was convened on Nov. 11, no ordinary congress having convened that year on account of the state of the country. At the session of Apr. 26, 1886, the Consejo changed its name to Consejo nacional constituyente, and on Aug. 5 after the sanctioning of the Constitution of 1886, the Consejo again changed its name to Consejo nacional legislativo, continuing in session through Aug. 15, 1887, and then from Jan. 1 through May 23, 1888. The proceedings of the Consejo nacional from Nov. 11, 1885, through May 23, 1888, were printed regularly in the *Diario oficial* as well as the debates on the Constitution from May 14 through June 5, 1886. In 1913 the debates only were reproduced in a volume entitled *Antecedentes de la Constitución de Colombia de 1886 y debates del proyecto en el Consejo nacional constituyente* (Bogotá, Librería Americana).

Under the Constitution of 1886, the Congreso consisting of the Senado and the Cámara de representantes met biennially in ordinary session on July 20 in the years 1888, 1890, 1892, 1896, and 1898. Owing to the state of the country, no ordinary legislatures were held in 1900 and 1902. An extraordinary legislature was called in 1903 on June 20, and a regular legislature was held in 1904 on July 20. For 1888 the proceedings were printed in the *Diario oficial*, for 1890 both in the *Diario oficial* and separately as *Anales del Congreso*. For 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1903 and 1904, the proceedings of each house were printed separately only under the titles *Anales del Senado* and *Anales de la Cámara de representantes*.

In 1905 a unicameral Asamblea nacional constituyente y legislativa was convened on Mar. 15, and sat through Apr. 30; in 1906 for a brief period in January probably from Jan. 1 to 8, when the sessions seem to have been adjourned; in 1907 from Apr. 1 through June 15; in 1908 from July 20 through Aug. 22; and in 1909 from Feb. 22 through Apr. 13. The proceedings were published only in separate form from day to day as *Anales de la Asamblea nacional*.

In 1909 the two chambers convened in an ordinary legislature on July 20, the proceedings being printed separately as *Anales* for each chamber.

In 1910, a new unicameral constituent Asamblea nacional was called, and sat from May 15 through Nov. 30, the proceedings being issued separately only in the form of day by day *Anales de la Asamblea nacional*.

From 1911 through 1936, the Congreso comprised of the Senado and the Cámara de representantes met annually in ordinary legislature on July 20, continuing usually through Nov. or Dec. although in 1921 continuing on to June 16, 1922, in 1922

to Jan. 26, 1923, in 1924 to April 1, 1925, in 1930 to June 27, 1931, in 1935 to Apr. 18, 1936. In 1914 there was an extraordinary legislature May 1-June 10; in 1916 June 20-July 19; in 1918 June 20-July 19; in 1923 May 28-July 19; in 1928 May 2-July 19; in 1932 June 27-July 19; in 1934 Dec. 3-Feb. 6, 1935.

Under a constitutional amendment in 1936, the congress convened twice a year in ordinary legislature in 1937 and 1938 on Feb. 1 and July 20.

Beginning in 1939, Congress again under the Acto legislativo no. 1 of 1938 convened annually in ordinary session on July 20, continuing usually through Nov. or Dec. There have been extraordinary sessions in 1943 Jan. 19-Feb. 28; in 1944 May 15-16, and in 1945 Jan. 22-Feb. 16, June 25-July 19. The *Anales del Senado* and the *Anales de la Cámara de representantes* were published regularly in parts from day to day for each legislature during the period beginning with 1911. In 1914 the series of *Anales del Senado* is accompanied by an unnumbered "Número extraordinario dedicado a la memoria del honorable senador general Rafael Uribe Uribe" (154 pp.). The *Anales de la Cámara de representantes* for 1928, 1929, and 1930, include the Catalogue in installments of the Biblioteca del Congreso, which was printed in separate form in 1936 as *Índice general de la Biblioteca del Congreso*.

The *Índice alfabético, 1819 a 1935 . . . Leyes, proyectos, rehabilitaciones, memorias, telegramas, etc.*, of the Archivo del Congreso Nacional of which vol. 1 [A-D] prepared by Ernesto Esguerra Serrano, director general del Archivo y Biblioteca, was printed in 1936, serves so far as completed as an index not only to the manuscript records but to the year and legislative chamber in which the various topics were under discussion.

The annual volumes of the laws (*Leyes expedidas por el Congreso nacional*) and the compilation *Historia de las leyes* are described under GENERAL PUBLICATIONS.

A systematic and comprehensive check list of the Congressional Annals would be awaited with much interest.

From June 1938 through Mar. 1939, the Ministerio de gobierno published nos. 1 to 4 of an irregularly issued review dealing with legislative matters under the title *Archivo de Congreso*.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

PRESIDENTE

THE executive branch is composed of the President, the ministries, and any national administrative services. The constitutional term for President has usually been 4 years. From 1863-86 the term was only 2 years, and 1886-1910, 6 years.

Article 124 of the Constitution (codification 1945) at present in force, calls for a designate to be elected every 2 years by Congress to assume executive power in the absence of the President.

In the constitutions of 1821, 1830, 1853, and 1886 there was provision for a vice president to exercise the executive power in case of death, resignation, impeachment, or absence of the President from the country for any reason. The constitutions of 1858 and 1863 called for one of three designates, elected each year, to assume executive power. In the absence or unavailability of the three designates the attorney general was to exercise power.

At the beginning of each legislature, the President is required under the constitution to present "un mensaje sobre los actos de la administración," giving a general report on the state of the nation usually with a summary for each ministry. Ordinarily this "mensaje presidencial" is issued not only as a pamphlet, but also in the official gazette and in the legislative *Anales*.

The first message (Posada 628) was entitled *Mensaje del poder ejecutivo a la apertura del primer Congreso constitucional de la república*, and was presented Apr. 17, 1823, by Francisco de Paula Santander. Together with the first memorias, it was translated into English as the *State of Colombia, or reports of the secretaries of state of the republic of Colombia presented to the first Constitutional congress in the year 1823* (London, 1824) and also into French under the title: *Mémoires des secrétaires d'état de la république de Colombie, présentés au premier congrès constitutionnel* (London, 1824).

There are likely to be a number of slight variations in the title, and even in some instances a different title as for instance in 1859, 1860, 1861, 1867, and 1884 (*Informe del Presidente*) and in 1864* (*Discurso del Presidente provisorio de los Estados unidos de Colombia en la instalación de la Convención nacional*).

In the *Boletín de historia y antigüedades*, vol. xvii (1928/29), pp. 482-3, is a report on the proposed publication in the *Biblioteca de historia nacional* of a compilation of all the messages of the chief executives of Colombia presented to Congress, but so far as can be ascertained it has remained just a project.

In recent years there have been a few compilations of presidential messages and documents, as follows:

La política oficial. Mensajes, cartas y discursos del Presidente López, published 1935-38 in 5 volumes.

La política internacional; discursos, mensajes, cablegramas y otros documentos del Presidente López sobre asuntos internacionales, published in 1936.

Mensajes del Presidente López al Congreso nacional, 1934-1938, published in 1939.

Declaraciones presidenciales [Eduardo Santos] t. 1, Aug. 1938-July 1939; t. 2, July 1939-Apr. 1941; t. 3, Apr. 1941-Apr. 1942.

Un año de gobierno, 1945-1946, por Alberto Lleras; discursos y otros documentos. 1946. 391 pp.

* Printed in 1863.

Many of the earlier messages have not only been printed officially, but also included in collections of published works and papers. For convenience in searching for the messages of individual presidents, a list of the chief executives* of Colombia is given as follows:

Simón Bolívar, exercised executive power at Bogotá beginning Aug. 10, 1819, and on proclamation of the republic on Dec. 17, 1819, became president.

Francisco de Paula Santander, vice president in charge of executive power from Aug. 6, 1823 to Nov. 14, 1826, although he had been at the capital in the absence of the President since Sept. 1819.

Simón Bolívar, president Nov. 14, 1826–Mar. 3, 1830.

Domingo Caicedo, vice president in charge of executive power, Mar. 3, 1830–June 15, 1830, Mosquera being president elect.

Joaquín Mosquera, June 15–Sept. 4, 1830. Resigned. During his absence Aug. 2–18, Caicedo served again.

Rafael Urdaneta, Sept. 4, 1830–Apr. 28, 1831. Resigned.

Domingo Caicedo, May 2–Nov. 23, 1831. Resigned.

José María Obando, vice president in charge of executive power, Nov. 23, 1831–Mar. 10, 1832.

José Ignacio de Márquez, vice president in charge of executive power while Santander was out of the country, Mar. 10–Oct. 7, 1832.

Francisco de Paula Santander, Oct. 7, 1832–Mar. 31, 1837.

José Ignacio de Márquez, Apr. 1, 1837–Apr. 1, 1841. (Oct. 5–Nov. 25, 1840, Caicedo functioned during absence of the president.)

Domingo Caicedo, Apr. 1–May 2, 1841, acted during absence of President elect Herrán.

Pedro Alcántara Herrán, May 2, 1841–Apr. 1, 1845. (During absences from the capital, the following served as indicated: Juan de Dios Aranzazu, July 5–Oct. 20, 1841; Domingo Caicedo, Oct. 20, 1841–May 19, 1842, Aug. 13–Nov. 1, 1842.)

Tomás Cipriano de Mosquera, Apr. 1, 1845–Apr. 1, 1849. During the absence of Mosquera, Aug. 14–Dec. 15, 1847, Rufino Cuervo, the vice president, assumed charge.

José Hilario López, Apr. 1, 1849–Apr. 1, 1853. During the absence of López, Oct. 14, 1851–Jan. 21, 1852, José de Obaldía, the vice president, assumed charge.

José María Obando, Apr. 1, 1853–Apr. 17, 1854.

José María Melo, dictator in Bogotá, Apr. 17–Dec. 4, 1854.

José de Obaldía y Oréjuela, vice president under Obando. Organized government in Ibagué on Aug. 5, 1854, entered Bogotá on Dec. 4, and continued to serve until Apr. 1, 1855.

Manuel María Mallarino, vice president in charge of executive power, to complete term Apr. 1, 1855–Apr. 1, 1857.

Mariano Ospina Rodríguez, Apr. 1, 1857–Apr. 1, 1861.

Bartolomé Calvo, attorney general in charge of executive power, Apr. 1–July 18, 1861, a president not having been elected.

Tomás Cipriano Mosquera, provisional president of the United States of Colombia, July 18, 1861–Feb. 10, 1863.

Cabinet of five members (José Hilario López, Tomás Cipriano Mosquera, Santos Gutiérrez, Eustorgio Salgar and Froilán Largacha), appointed by the Convención de Rionegro, in charge of executive power, Feb. 10–May 14, 1863.

* Posada, Eduardo: *Mandatarios de Colombia in Boletín de historia y antigüedades*, vol. 2 (1903/04), pp. 547–551.

"Mandatarios de Colombia desde los tiempos de la colonia hasta nuestros días," pp. 301–30 in *Censo general de la república de Colombia levantado el 5 de marzo de 1912*. Bogotá, 1912.

Tomás Cipriano Mosquera, president of the United States of Colombia, May 14, 1863-Apr. 10, 1864. During the absence of Mosquera, Jan. 19-Feb. 29, 1864, Juan Agustín de Uricoechea, attorney general, assumed charge.

Manuel Murillo Toro, Apr. 10, 1864-Apr. 1, 1866.

José María Rojas Garrido, vice president in charge of executive power, Apr. 1-May 20, 1866.

Tomás Cipriano de Mosquera, elected president as of Apr. 1, 1866, but did not exercise his executive power until May 20, 1866; deposed by Santos Acosta on May 23, 1867.

Santos Acosta, in charge of executive power, May 23, 1867-Apr. 1, 1868.

Santos Gutiérrez, Apr. 1, 1868-Apr. 1, 1870. In the absence of Santos Gutiérrez, Salvador Camacho Roldán, and Santiago Pérez exercised executive power in Dec. 1868 and in June 1869, respectively.

Eustorgio Salgar, Apr. 1, 1870-Apr. 1, 1872.

Manuel Murillo Toro, Apr. 1, 1872-Apr. 1, 1874.

Santiago Pérez, Apr. 1, 1874-Apr. 1, 1876.

Aquileo Parra, Apr. 1, 1876-Apr. 1, 1878. During absence of Parra May 19-Aug. 14, 1877, Sergio Camargo as second designate assumed charge.

Julián Trujillo, Apr. 1, 1878-Apr. 8, 1880.

Rafael Núñez, Apr. 8, 1880-Apr. 1, 1882.

Francisco Javier Zaldúa, Apr. 1-Dec. 21, 1882. Died in office.

José Eusebio Otálora, second designate in charge of executive power, Dec. 21, 1882-Apr. 1, 1884.

Ezequiel Hurtado, first designate in charge of executive power in the absence of the president elect, Apr. 1-Aug. 11, 1884.

Rafael Núñez, Aug. 11, 1884-Apr. 1, 1886.

José María Campo Serrano, designate in charge of executive power, Apr. 1, 1886-Jan. 6, 1887.

Eliseo Payán, vice president in charge, Jan. 6-June 4, 1887.

Rafael Núñez, June 4-Dec. 13, 1887.

Eliseo Payán, vice president in charge of executive power, Dec. 13, 1887-Feb. 8, 1888.

Rafael Núñez, Feb. 8-Aug. 6, 1888.

Carlos Holguín, Aug. 6, 1888-Aug. 6, 1892.

Miguel Antonio Caro, Aug. 6, 1892-Aug. 7, 1898. During absence of the President, Mar. 12-17, 1896, Guillermo Quintero Calderón as designate was in charge of executive power.

José Manuel Marroquín, vice president in charge of executive power during absence of Manuel A. Sanclemente, president, Aug. 7-Nov. 3, 1898.

Manuel Antonio Sanclemente, Nov. 3, 1898-July 31, 1900.

José Manuel Marroquín, acting president, July 31, 1900-Aug. 7, 1904.

Rafael Reyes, Aug. 7, 1904-June 3, 1909. In the absence of Reyes during 1909, Diego Euclides de Angulo exercised executive power.

Jorge Holguín, designate in charge of executive power, June 3-Aug. 7, 1909.

Ramón González Valencia, designate in charge of executive power, Aug. 7, 1909-Aug. 7, 1910.

Carlos E. Restrepo, Aug. 7, 1910-Aug. 7, 1914.

José Vicente Concha, Aug. 7, 1914-Aug. 7, 1918.

Marco Fidel Suárez, Aug. 7, 1918-Nov. 11, 1921.

Jorge Holguín, designate in charge of executive power, Nov. 11, 1921-Aug. 7, 1922.

Pedro Nel Ospina, Aug. 7, 1922-Aug. 7, 1926.

Miguel Abadía Méndez, Aug. 7, 1926-Aug. 7, 1930.

Enrique Olaya Herrera, Aug. 7, 1930-Aug. 7, 1934.

Alfonso López, Aug. 7, 1934-Aug. 7, 1938.

Eduardo Santos, Aug. 7, 1938-Aug. 7, 1942.

Alfonso López, Aug. 7, 1942-Aug. 7, 1945. Resigned. (In Oct. 1942 Carlos Lozano y Lozano, designate in charge of executive power, during the visit of President López to Venezuela. While the President was absent in U.S.A., Darío Echandía exercised executive power Nov. 19, 1943-May 16, 1944, and also later from July 10th to 12th during the events at Pasto.)

Alberto Lleras Camargo, Aug. 7, 1945-Aug. 7, 1946.

Mariano Ospina Pérez, Aug. 7, 1946-.

MINISTERIOS

Under the constitution of 1886 the cabinet departments of the government are designated as "ministerios," the number being regulated by law. In the earlier constitutions these cabinet departments were designated as "secretarías."

The constitution of 1821 provided in article 136 for five secretarías as follows:

- Guerra
- Hacienda
- Interior
- Marina
- Relaciones exteriores

By decree of Sept. 12, 1827, Guerra and Marina were combined, having been previously in charge of a single individual. By decree of Aug. 12, 1831, the secretarías were reduced to three:

- Guerra i marina
- Hacienda
- Interior y relaciones exteriores

The constitution of 1832 by article 112 provided for three at most, they being organized as above. The constitution of 1843 left the number to be determined by law. A law of May 11, 1843, provided for a separate Secretaría de relaciones exteriores. By law of May 1, 1845, Interior became Gobierno, and Guerra i marina simply Guerra. The constitution of 1853 provided for not more than four. The constitution of 1858 provided for not more than three. By decree of May 23, 1858, they were designated as:

- Gobierno i guerra
- Hacienda
- Relaciones exteriores

A decree of Nov. 22, 1861, provided for four, designated by decree of Nov. 23, as follows:

- Estado i relaciones exteriores
- Guerra i marina
- Hacienda
- Interior

The Convención constituyente at Ríonegro by law of Feb. 9, 1863, organized five departments as follows:

- Guerra
- Hacienda
- Interior
- Relaciones exteriores
- Tesoro i crédito nacional

The constitution of May 8, 1863, left the number to be determined by law. A law of May 11, 1863, organized four secretarías as follows:

- Guerra i marina
- Hacienda i fomento
- Interior i relaciones exteriores
- Tesoro i crédito nacional

In 1880, law 10 (Mar. 25) provided for seven as follows:

- Fomento
- Gobierno
- Guerra i marina
- Hacienda
- Instrucción pública

Relaciones exteriores

Tesoro

Law 7 of 1886 (Aug. 25), provided for seven ministries (the term secretarías being changed to Ministerios in the Constitution of Aug. 5, 1886) as follows:

Fomento

Gobierno

Guerra

Hacienda

Instrucción pública

Relaciones exteriores

Tesoro

In 1890, law 13 (Oct. 13) created a Ministerio de justicia. In 1894, law 11 (Sept. 21) abolished the Ministerio de justicia as well as the Ministerio de fomento. In 1905, Tesoro was consolidated with Hacienda by decree 309 (Mar. 29). In 1905, law 44 (Apr. 25) reestablished the Ministerio de fomento under the designation Ministerio de obras públicas. In 1909, law 50 (Nov. 19) reestablished the Ministerio del tesoro. In 1913, law 25 (Oct. 8) provided for a new ministry (Agricultura y comercio) as of Aug. 7, 1914. In 1923, law 31 (July 18) provided for the creation of the Ministerio de industrias, of the Ministerio de correos y telégrafos, the merging of the Ministerio del tesoro with the Ministerio de hacienda as the Ministerio de hacienda y crédito público, the designation of the Ministerio de instrucción pública as the Ministerio de instrucción y salubridad públicas, and for the consolidation of the Ministerio de agricultura and the Ministerio de industrias the name of the Ministerio de instrucción y salubridad públicas was by law 46 of 1927 (Nov. 10) changed to Ministerio de educación nacional. In June 1934 the Ministerio de agricultura y comercio was reestablished under the authority of law 100 of 1931 (Sept. 24), and at the same time the Ministerio de industrias was designated Ministerio de industrias y trabajo. In 1938, law 96 (Aug. 6) provided for the consolidation of the Ministerio de agricultura and the Ministerio de industrias in good part as the Ministerio de la economía nacional and also for the creation of the Ministerio de trabajo, higiene y previsión social. In 1940, decree 968 (May 18) set up the Ministerio de minas y petróleos. In 1945, law 68 (Dec. 21) provided for the formation of a Ministerio de justicia, which, however, was not formally organized until Jan. 1947 by decree 0105 of 1947 (Jan. 17).

Law 27 of 1946 (Dec. 2) segregated the public health agencies as the Ministerio de higiene, the Ministerio de trabajo, higiene y previsión social being henceforth designated Ministerio del trabajo.

As of the present date, the ministries are as follows:

Correos y telégrafos

Economía nacional

Educación nacional

Gobierno

Guerra

Hacienda y crédito público

Higiene

Justicia

Minas y petróleos

Obras públicas

Relaciones exteriores

Trabajo

As a national administrative service in addition to the ministries, the Departamento de contraloría was established by law 42 of 1923 (July 19).

In all the constitutions, a provision has required the head of each executive department to report on the state of its work during the previous period to Congress at the beginning of each legislature, in a *Memoria* or *Informe*, incorporating the reports of the various bureaus and at times of the other agencies under the supervision of the department. Reports of bureaus (*direcciones*, *direcciones generales*, *administraciones*, etc.) have seldom been printed separately, and in such instances are for most practical purposes to be regarded and treated as anexos to the departmental *Memoria* or *Informe*, regardless of whether this relationship is expressed or not.

An historical account of the organization of the executive departments, 1810-1914, is given by Raimundo Rivas under the title "Apuntes sobre organización de las secretarías de estado" published in the *Boletín de historia y antigüedades*, año xiv, núm. 161 (Feb. 1923), pp. 293-311. Accompanying the account is a list of the memorias presented by certain ministries through 1922 (Hacienda, Tesoro, Instrucción pública, Guerra, Fomento).

Ministerio de Correos y Telégrafos

Through the merging of the Administración general de correos and the Administración general de telégrafos, both under the Ministerio de gobierno, the Ministerio de correos y telégrafos was established on Jan. 1, 1924, by law 31 of 1923 (July 18). Without attempting to trace the postal and telegraph services to their origins, it may be mentioned that from 1875 through Mar. 1880, there had been a Dirección general de correos y telégrafos (Secretaría de guerra i marina), and that subsequently the Dirección general was reconstituted in Nov. 1888, under the Ministerio de gobierno through the transfer of the section Telégrafos and combination with the section Correos. Law 76 of 1914 created the Inspección general de correos y telégrafos, organized by decree 1524 of 1914 (Dec. 30) with an Administración general de telégrafos nacionales. Law 82 of 1916 removed the Inspección general, leaving the two separate administrations.

Although from 1911 through 1923 reports on the postal and telegraph services were printed in the *Memoria* of the Ministerio de gobierno, an *Informe* in pamphlet form for the Dirección general de correos y telégrafos was printed in 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914, for the Inspección general de correos y telégrafos in 1915 and 1916, then separately for both the Administración general de correos and the Administración general de telégrafos y teléfonos in the years 1917 through 1923.

The principal publication of the ministry is the *Memoria* presented annually to Congress beginning with the year 1924. A more frequent means of presenting laws, decrees, and regulations was furnished between 1912 and 1942 by the *Revista postal y telegráfica*, the title having been *Revista telegráfica* from 1916 to 1924.

Under the title *Reglamentos postales, telegráficos y telefónicos de la república de Colombia*, the ministry issued a volume of 796 pages in 1945-46, containing the new Reglamento promulgated as decree 1418 of 1945 (June 14) as well as the postal and telegraph laws, 1909-1945, together with related decrees and orders. A *Código postal y telegráfico* had been published in 1907.

In 1936, a *Guía geográfica postal** giving an alphabetical list of postoffices with an indication of the services was edited by the ministry. In 1938, a list of the postoffices and postal routes was issued under the title *Oficinas de correos de Colombia, encaminamiento de correspondencias, rutas postales*, and also an atlas showing outline of the routes under the title *Servicio postal colombiano: 24 mapas esquemáticas de rutas postales*. The *Guía postal de Colombia* which appeared in 1938 is limited to regulations. In 1943, a 19 page *Lista general de las oficinas postales, telegráficas y radiotelegráficas que actualmente funcionan en la república* was made available.

Under law 6 of 1943, the Government acquired as of Oct. 1, 1943, the Compañía Marconi's and other radiotelegraphic services, the whole being operated as the Empresa nacional de radiocomunicaciones "Marconi." Reports on the operation of the Empresa are included in the *Memoria* of the ministry. The *Estatutos* of the Empresa were issued in pamphlet form in 1946.

A Banco postal was created by decree 1362 of 1940, and reports are included in the *Memoria* of the ministry.

*In 1867 an *Anuario de correos* had been issued, and in 1875, an *Anuario de correos i telégrafos*, the first telegraph line in the country having been taken over by the Government in 1869.

Ministerio de la Economía Nacional

The origin of the Ministerio de la economía nacional which was established through the consolidation of the Ministerio de agricultura y comercio and the Ministerio de industrias by law 96 of 1938 (Aug. 8) may be traced to the branch Fomento in the Secretaría de hacienda y fomento organized under the law of May 11, 1863. Under law 10 of 1880 (Mar. 25), a separate Secretaría was organized becoming the Ministerio de fomento in 1886. Law 11 of 1894 (Sept. 25) merged Fomento with Hacienda. The sections of the former Fomento were by legislative decree 7 of 1905 (Jan. 17) detached to form the Ministerio de obras públicas.

The Ministerio de agricultura y comercio was formed as of Aug. 7, 1914 (decree 772, July 31) through the segregation of sections of agriculture, forestry, commerce, and subsequently river navigation, of the Ministerio de obras públicas by law 25 of 1913 (Oct. 8). By decree 1230 of 1916 (July 15), the section Terrenos baldíos was transferred from Hacienda, and the section Navegación fluvial to Obras públicas as of Aug. 1, 1916. By decree 261 of 1920 (Feb. 5) a Departamento de uncinariasis was created. By decree 266 of 1920 (Feb. 6) both the Dirección nacional de higiene and the Dirección general de lazaretos were transferred from Instrucción pública.

The *Memoria del Ministerio de agricultura y comercio al Congreso de . . .* presented each year from 1915 through 1923 is the principal publication of the ministry containing the annual "exposición" of the minister, the reports of the various sections as well as the pertinent laws, decrees and orders. The *Memorias* for certain years such as 1916, 1917, and 1920, are accompanied by a separate volume of "anexos," although the existence of these separate volumes is never very clearly indicated.

In continuation of the *Revista del Ministerio de obras públicas (sección agricultura, colonización e inmigración)*, 1906-14, the Ministerio de agricultura y comercio published the monthly *Revista agrícola órgano del Ministerio de agricultura y comercio* from año I, núm. 1, Jan. 1915 to año VIII, núm. 6, June 1923, containing articles, consular reports, patents and trademarks registered, laws, decrees and orders, meteorological observations, etc. No numbers were published June 1921-May 1922.

As of Jan. 1, 1924, law 31 of 1923 (July 18) provided among other things for a Ministerio de industrias in place of Agricultura y comercio, the public health agencies being transferred to Instrucción pública (and Minas taken over from Obras públicas). Originally the Ministerio de industrias was organized with the following sections: Agricultura e industrias, Baldíos y bosques nacionales, Comercio, Informacion y propaganda. Oficina nacional de minas, and Oficina general del trabajo. By decree 837 of 1928 (May 8) the ministry was organized into six departments and a section as follows:

- Departamento de negocios generales
- Departamento de minas y petróleos
- Departamento de baldíos, bosques nacionales y aguas de uso público
- Departamento de agricultura y ganadería
- Departamento de comercio e industrias varias
- Departamento de la oficina general del trabajo
- Sección de inmigración y colonización

In June 1934, the Departamento de agricultura y ganadería and the Departamento de comercio were segregated to reestablish the Ministerio de agricultura y comercio, and the Ministerio de industrias became the Ministerio de industrias

y trabajo. Decree 666 of 1936 (Mar. 30) gave a new organization to the Ministerio de industrias y trabajo as follows:

- Departamento de negocios generales
- Departamento de fomento
- Dirección general de tierras, aguas y bosques
- Departamento de petróleos
- Dirección general de minas
- Departamento del trabajo

On Feb. 1, 1937, the Departamento de comercio was returned from Agricultura y comercio, and absorbed the Departamento de fomento, orientación y promoción de industrias (dated from Aug. 25, 1936) as the Departamento de comercio e industrias. At the same time the Dirección general de tierras, aguas y bosques was transferred to Agricultura y comercio.

The *Memoria del Ministerio de industrias al Congreso nacional en las sesiones ordinarias* presented regularly each year from 1924 through 1938 is the principal publication of the ministry, which was frequently accompanied by separate volumes of "anexos" without their existence being plainly indicated in the main volume. In 1931, the *Memoria* was made up of seven volumes, 3-6 being roughly styled "Compilación de leyes, decretos y resoluciones de carácter general sobre baldíos, colonización, bosques nacionales, islas y playones, aguas de uso público y tierras de resguardos de indígenas," and vol. 7 (quarto size), "Importaciones de artículos alimenticios en el primer semestre de 1931."* In 1933, the *Memoria* extended to three volumes. In 1934, the name of the ministry was given on the title-page as "Ministerio de industrias" and on the cover "Ministerio de industrias y trabajo" the change having been made in June 1934, and continued thereafter during the life of the ministry. In 1938, the final *Memoria* was made up of three volumes in four parts, the first being the "Informe del ministro;" the second, the "Informe de la Dirección general de minas" to be regarded as a monograph on mining problems in Colombia, part one of the third, the "Informes del Departamento nacional del trabajo, cooperativas y petróleo" including court decisions in labor matters, the principal collective agreements, and recent labor legislation; and the second part of the third the "Informe del Departamento de comercio e industrias."

As a means of giving a more prompt and wider circulation to current materials than afforded by the *Memoria*, the Ministerio de industrias published an illustrated monthly *Revista de industrias, órgano del Ministerio del ramo*, from vol. 1, no. 1, July 1924 through vol. 7, no. 76/77, Jan.-Feb. 1931. This *Revista de industrias* contained articles, notes and statistics particularly relative to industry, agriculture and commerce in Colombia, so far as the latter two fields were not later represented by specialized publications (*Boletín de agricultura, Boletín de comercio e industrias*).

The reestablishment of the Ministerio de agricultura y comercio was authorized by law 100 of 1931 (Sept. 24), but formal action did not take place on account of various unfavorable conditions until June 1934 under decree 1808 of 1933 (Nov. 2). Agricultura, Ganadería (established as a Departamento separate from Agricultura), and Comercio from the Ministerio de industrias and the Sección de provisiones del gobierno nacional formed the new ministry. On Feb. 1, 1937, Agricultura y comercio took over the Dirección general de tierras, aguas y bosques

* Continuation of this data for the second semester of 1931 was printed as *Suplemento al Boletín de agricultura*, no. 11 (June 1932), for the first semester of 1932 as no. 18 (Nov. 1932); for the second semester of 1932 as no. 25 (Nov. 1933). The final abbreviated installment of this data appeared at the end of the third volume of the *Memoria* of the Ministerio de agricultura y comercio presented in 1934.

from Industrias and the bureau for Intendencias y comisarias from Gobierno, and at the same time transferred the Departamento de comercio back to Industrias. About a year later the Departamento de territorios nacionales was transferred back to Gobierno.

The *Memoria del Ministerio de agricultura y comercio al Congreso nacional* was presented in the years 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938. In 1934, the first volume containing the "exposición" was of smaller size and unnumbered, the second volume was entitled "Anexos: informes varios y gráficos," and the third volume, "Anexos de la sección de estadística," being detailed agricultural statistics for 1932. In 1935, there were two volumes, the second being called "Anexos varios." In 1936, there was only a single volume including the anexos. In 1937, there were two volumes. In 1938 the single volume is entitled simply "Memoria de agricultura" and includes a section (pp. 97-175) "Leyes y decretos expedidas entre los años de 1934 y 1938 sobre algunas materias adscritas al Ministerio de agricultura y comercio." Although on p. 95 of 1938 is the statement "En cuanto a los informes de los jefes de departamento del Ministerio, serán objeto de una publicación separado" this proposed separate publication has not been traced.

As organized under law 96 of 1938 (Aug. 8), the Ministerio de la economía nacional consisted of the following bureaus or departments:

- Departamento de negocios generales
- Departamento de agricultura
- Departamento de ganadería
- Departamento de comercio e industrias
- Departamento de petróleos
- Departamento de minas
- Departamento de tierras y aguas
- Departamento de empresas de servicio público
- Departamento de contabilidad y control

The Departamento del trabajo from Industrias had gone to form the new Ministerio de trabajo, higiene y previsión social. By decree 2406 of 1938 (Dec. 31), the section Aguas was separated from the Departamento de tierras as the Departamento de aguas y meteorología. The Superintendencia de sociedades anónimas was established by decree 1984 of 1939. During the period May 1940 to 1944 the Superintendencia de cooperativas was transferred from the Ministerio de trabajo, higiene y previsión social. The Instituto de fomento industrial was established under the supervision of the ministry by decree 1157 of 1940 (June 18).

Under decree 968 of 1940 (May 18) the Departamento de minas and the Departamento de petróleos were detached from Economía nacional to form the Ministerio de minas y petróleos. In Feb. 1944, the Departamento de aguas y meteorología became the Departamento de irrigación. The Departamento de empresas de servicio público was transferred to the Ministerio de obras públicas by decree in 1942.

Measures tending to increased use of coffee and to the improvement of coffee and coffee cultivation are carried on by the Federación nacional de cafeteros under contract with the government in accordance with law 76 of 1927.

The Sociedad de agricultores de Colombia is subventioned as an advisory body to the government corresponding to the Academies under the Ministerio de educación nacional.

The annual *Informe del ministro de la economía nacional al Congreso*, containing not only the "exposición" of the minister but the bureau reports as well as the pertinent legislation and regulations is the principal publication of the ministry, and has been presented regularly from 1939 to date. Since these vary in size and

title, it seems desirable to describe them somewhat in detail. The first and unnumbered volume of the one presented in 1939, containing the "exposición" of the minister including an organization chart, is entitled *Informe del Ministerio de la economía nacional, 1939*. Volumes 2-6 described as "de la Memoria de 1939" each have individual titles as follows:

2. *Informe del Departamento de minas.*
3. *Informe del Departamento de petróleos.*
4. *Informe del Departamento de comercio e industrias.*
5. *Informe del Departamento de agricultura.*
6. *Informes del jefe del Laboratorio químico nacional de análisis e investigación, del jefe del Departamento de aguas e meteorología, y del director del Departamento de empresas de servicios públicos.*

The first and unnumbered volume of the one presented in 1940, containing the "exposición" of the minister is entitled *Informe del Ministerio de la economía nacional, 1940*. Volumes 2-5 described as "de la Memoria de 1940" have individual titles as follows:

2. *Informes del Departamento de agricultura . . . y del Departamento de ganadería.*
3. *Informe anual de la Estación agrícola experimental de Palmira, junio 1° de 1939 a junio 1° de 1940.*
4. *Informe de la Estación agrícola experimental "La Picota," 1° de mayo de 1939 a 30 de abril de 1940.**
5. *Informes de los departamentos de empresas de servicio público, contabilidad y control y sociedades cooperativas.*

The one presented in 1941 is in one volume only and has the title *Informe del Ministerio de la economía nacional*. The one presented in 1942 is entitled *Memoria del ministro de la economía nacional al Congreso de 1942*, and is in one volume, accompanied by what seems to be an unnumbered anexo entitled *Informe de las labores Departamento nacional de ganadería, 1942*. The one presented in 1943 is similarly entitled *Memoria del ministro de la economía nacional al Congreso de 1943*, and is in one volume likewise accompanied by what seems to be an unnumbered anexo having the title *Informe del Departamento nacional de ganadería, 1943*. The one presented in 1944 is entitled *Informe del ministro de la economía nacional al Congreso de 1944*, and consists of four volumes. The one presented in 1945 is in one volume entitled *Informe del ministro de la economía nacional al Congreso de 1945*, accompanied by a separate *Informe de labores realizadas en 1945* for the Departamento nacional de ganadería; and the one in 1946 entitled *Memoria del ministro de la economía nacional al Congreso 1946* is in two volumes, vol. 2 (477 pp.) being the *Informe del Departamento nacional de agricultura*.

The five year plan for agricultural development as authorized by law 5 of 1945 (Feb. 19) was outlined in detail by Carlos Sanz de Santamaría, minister of national economy, under the title *Plan quinquenal de fomento agrícola* (1945, 154 pp.). The Consejo técnico administrativo is the agency within the ministry authorized to propose ways and means to carry out the plan.

The secretariat of the Consejo de economía nacional, established by law 23 of 1931 (Feb. 9), was transferred from the Ministerio de hacienda y crédito público to National Economy by decree 968 of 1940 (May 18). The Consejo itself seems to have issued no separate publications.

* An *Informe*, 1937 covering the year May 1936-Apr. 1937 had been printed as a *Suplemento a la revista "Agricultura"*. A *Memoria técnica. . . Junio 1° de 1940 a diciembre 31 de 1942* was printed separately in 1945. (213 pp.)

To provide for more prompt and fuller publication of articles, information and legislation relating to the agricultural activities, the Ministerio de industrias initiated with volume 1, no. 1, July 1927, an illustrated monthly (later irregular) agricultural review under the title *Boletín de agricultura*. From Aug. 1927 through 1929, this was paralleled by nos. 1-15 of an irregular farmer's bulletin under the title *Boletín de propaganda agrícola*. In May 1928 the former section of the Ministerio de industrias became the Departamento de agricultura y ganadería. Beginning with no. 1 (Nov. 1930) an irregular monographic *Suplemento al Boletín de agricultura* took the place of the *Boletín de propaganda agrícola*, and continued at least through no. 47 (Oct. 1935). With Vol. 8, no. 1, June 1936, the title *Boletín de agricultura* was shortened to *Agricultura*, the designation "órgano del Departamento de agricultura" remaining, and continued thus through Vol. 12, no. 18/19, May-June 1940.

For the cattle raising activities, which had been set up as the Departamento de ganadería at the time of the establishment of the Ministerio de agricultura y ganadería in June 1934, four numbers of a *Boletín de ganadería* (nos. 2-4 entitled *Ganadería*) were printed from Sept. 1935 through June 1936. Beginning again with año 1, no. 1, Jan. 1939, a new *Boletín de ganadería* was initiated, the Departamento de ganadería having been given statutory basis under law 224 of 1938 (Dec. 12) "por la cual se fomenta el desarrollo de la industria pecuaria." Under this law each of the fourteen departamentos of the republic are to maintain a Secretaría de agricultura y ganadería. A separately printed *Informe* of the Departamento de ganadería was issued in 1942, 1943 and 1945 intended to accompany the *Memoria* of the ministry in these years.

With the cover-title *Agricultura y ganadería, órgano de los departamentos de agricultura y ganadería*, numbers 1-11 (1940-46) have been issued, two publications inside (*Agricultura* and *Boletín de ganadería*) each continuing their individual titles, numbering, and pagination. *Agricultura* continues from vol. 12, nos. 20/21 (July-Aug. 1940) through vol. 16, nos. 56/57 (Jan.-Dec. 1944), not being represented in no. 3 of the combined publication. The *Boletín de ganadería* continues from vol. 2, no. 16 (June-July 1940) through vol. 7, nos. 55/56 (Jan.-Dec. 1945), not being represented in nos. 4 and 7 of the combined publication, no. 7 being erroneously called 30/31 corresponding to the numbering of *Agricultura*.

For public lands and water, a bimonthly entitled *Tierras y aguas, órgano de los departamentos de tierras y aguas* has been published beginning with año 1, no. 1, Oct. 1937. The stress has been placed on legislation, regulations, court decisions etc., rather than on articles. Nos. 1-4 (quarterly) had the subtitle *Órgano del Departamento de tierras y aguas*. The Departamento de tierras had had its origin in 1928 as the Departamento de baldíos, bosques nacionales y aguas de uso público, designated in May 1936, as the Dirección general de tierras, aguas y bosques; later, on transfer to the Ministerio de agricultura y comercio on Feb. 1, 1937, as the Departamento de tierras y aguas; and on Jan. 1939 the Departamento de tierras, the section Aguas at the same time becoming the Departamento de aguas y meteorología. Beginning with año 2 (1939), *Tierras y aguas* has usually been issued monthly with many consolidated issues. Año 3, nos. 23/24, Oct./Nov. 1940 of *Tierras y aguas* was printed in the larger and original format combined with *Comercio e industrias, órgano del Departamento de comercio e industrias*, año 1, nos. 3/4, Oct./Nov. 1940. Consolidated numbers 37-39, Jan.-Mar. 1942, contained Hernán Iglesias Benoit's: *Régimen legal de aguas públicas en Colombia* (138 pp.). Number 63-64, Mar.-Apr. 1944, is devoted to the "Problema indígena de Colombia."

Under the Departamento de aguas y meteorología (reorganized in view of the changing emphasis on functions by decree 418 of Feb. 23, 1944, as the Departamento

mento de irrigación) the separate publication of material aside from the *Tierras y aguas* seems to be mainly in the field of meteorology. An *Anuario meteorológico*, prepared by Luis H. Osorio, for the period 1933/June 1934, was issued as an unnumbered supplement to the *Boletín de agricultura*; for the period July 1934/June 1937, as an unnumbered supplement to *Agricultura*; for the period 1937-43 and for the year 1944, as a separate publication of the Sección de meteorología y aforos of the Departamento de irrigación. As a central station for meteorological service, the Observatorio nacional de San Bartolomé, established in 1922, renamed in 1941 the Observatorio meteorológico nacional, published under the directorship of S. Sarasola the annual series of meteorological observations under the title *Anales del Observatorio nacional de San Bartolomé en los Andes colombianos* [1939-40: *Observatorio meteorológico nacional*] annually beginning with volume for 1923 and continuing at least through 1940, as well as *Noticias científicas*, nos. 1-25/26 (1927-29) and *Notas geofísicas y meteorológicas*, no. 1 (1924) describing the observatory and no. 2 (1925) dealing with the hurricanes in the Antilles.

As a means of more prompt and fuller publication on commercial and industrial matters, there have been separate periodical bulletins at various times, overlapping at first the *Revista de industrias*, then to all intents and purposes continuing it. The first of these was the *Boletín de comercio e industrias: órgano del Departamento de comercio e industrias varias* which was published from vol. 1, nos. 1-2, Apr.-May, 1930, to nos. 48-49, June-July, 1935. Nos. 43/45 to 48/49 (Jan.-July 1935) issued under the Ministerio de agricultura y comercio had the title *Boletín de comercio*. The *Boletín* included short informational articles, registration of patents and trademarks, chambers of commerce, news, current statistics, etc. There were at least six supplements, Oct. 1931-June 1935. This was followed by *Comercio, publicación mensual, órgano del Departamento de comercio del ministerio de agricultura y comercio*, año 1, nos. 1-11/12, Nov. 1935-Oct./Dec. 1936. Eventually this was in turn followed by *Comercio e industrias, órgano del Departamento de comercio e industrias*, año 1, no. 1—año 2, no. 12, May 1940-Nov. 15, 1941, containing studies, reports, legislation, commercial treaties, foreign trade opportunities, price quotations, etc. Nos. 1-2 were entitled *Boletín de comercio*, and nos. 3/4, Oct./Nov. 1940, were issued combined with *Tierras y aguas*, año 3, nos. 23-24. Publication of *Comercio e industrias* was resumed with no. 13 (May 1946), entitled *Directorio comercial: importadores—exportadores—manufactureros—instituciones de crédito*, and with no. 14 (Sept.-Oct. 1946) entitled *Política económica de post-guerra*. Originally the Departamento de comercio e industrias was organized in the Ministerio de industrias by decree 837 of 1928 (May 8) as the Departamento de comercio e industrias varias. In June 1934, the Departamento de comercio became a part of the Ministerio de agricultura y comercio, the section Industrias varias remaining in the Ministerio de industrias. On Feb. 1, 1937, Comercio was transferred back to the Ministerio de industrias absorbing the Departamento de fomento as the Departamento de comercio e industrias, which includes now sections of Comercio interior y exterior, Industrias, Patentes y marcas, as well as the Dirección general de turismo (decree 583 of Mar. 25, 1938). The first edition of an industrial directory listing 5550 registered establishments each having gross receipts of more than 3,000 pesos a year was published under the title *Directorio de la industria manufacturera de Colombia de 1940*. The second edition for 1942 is called *Directorio industrial de Colombia*, since it includes also transport, hotel industry, etc. A *Directorio industrial de Colombia*, 1938, had been issued by the Departamento de contraloría, and a still earlier one by the Ministerio de relaciones exteriores in 1920 under the title: *Colombia: Directorio comercial y industrial*.

To assist in promoting and financing new industries, an Instituto de fomento industrial was created by decree 1157 of 1940 (June 18). A semiannual *Balance e informes* is issued on its activities.

To facilitate production, distribution, import and export of basic necessities, etc., the Instituto nacional de abastecimientos was created by law 5 of 1944 (Nov. 30), the minister of national economy to be chairman of the board.

To supervise companies other than banks and life insurance companies, which are under the Superintendencia bancaria (Hacienda), the Superintendencia de sociedades anónimas was established by decree 1984 of 1939 (Oct. 10), carrying out provisions of law 58 of 1931, and has published beginning with vol. 1, no. 1 for Oct. 1940, an irregular *Revista de la Superintendencia de sociedades anónimas*, containing the annual reports of the Superintendencia to the President of the republic, laws, decrees, regulations, rulings, court decisions, the censo de las sociedades anónimas, transactions in shares, consolidated balance sheets, lists of companies registered, etc.

An emergency price control agency under the name Interventoría de precios was established by law 7 of 1943. Its resoluciones were collected from the *Diario oficial* and printed in separate form as *Boletín 1* covering to Feb. 29, 1944, and *Boletín 2* from Feb. 29, to June 10, 1944. This agency was abolished, and the duties transferred to the Oficina reguladora de mercados y precios by decree 889 of 1946 (Mar. 17), which in turn by decree 2615 of 1946 (Sept. 5) became the Departamento de control de mercados y precios.

With the Federación nacional de cafeteros, established by the second Congreso nacional de cafeteros in 1927, the Government was authorized by law 76 of 1927 to contract for "servicios sobre protección y defensa del café," the payment being derived from a tax on coffee exported. There was a subsequent contract under law 81 of 1930, and law 41 of 1937 (May 14) increased the levy on coffee for the purposes of the Federación. Its current review of coffee activities and information is published in its *Revista cafetera de Colombia* from año 1, Nov. 1928 to date (somewhat irregular in recent years; no. 110, Dec. 1942; no. 111, Dec. 1943, no. 112, Mar. 1945; no. 43, May 1946). No. 102 (Aug. 1938) consists of the report of a trip by Juan Pablo Duque to Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala, accompanied by maps. Año 1, no. 1 dated Mar. 15, 1942, only was issued as *El Cafetero, publicación de la Federación nacional de cafeteros*. A statement of the fiscal operations with the government is contained in the *Informe* of the Superintendencia bancaria. The *Informe del gerente* containing a full report on the activities of the federation as well as on coffee production seems to be presented regularly in separate form to the Congreso nacional de cafeteros, which usually meets annually. The *Informe del gerente* presented in 1934 contains a mapa cafetero, 1932, for each of the coffee producing departments. An irregular *Boletín de estadística* beginning with no. 1, dated Aug. 1932, contains data on the international as well as the national situation. *Boletín de estadística* no. 5 (Feb. 1933) is devoted to the "Censo cafetero levantado en 1932" and contains a "mapa cafetero" for each coffee producing department. A technical *Manual del cafetero colombiano* prepared for the use of coffee growers was published in 1932.

Of a somewhat similar character to the Academies under the Ministerio de educación nacional is the Sociedad de agricultores de Colombia founded Dec. 15, 1871, and under law 46 of 1909 (Nov. 10) recognized as an "entidad oficial y cuerpo consultivo del gobierno". Its illustrated agricultural review *Revista nacional de agricultura* beginning with 1906 contains not only articles and information,

frequently emanating from official agricultural services, but also agricultural legislation and regulations.

Of somewhat similar relationship to the government are the recently organized Asociación colombiana de ganaderos and the Federación nacional de trigueros.

Ministerio de Educación Nacional

The Ministerio de educación nacional had its origin as the Secretaría de instrucción pública established by law 10 of 1880 (Mar. 25) by the detaching of sections from the Secretaría de lo interior i relaciones exteriores. The secretary of public instruction was to take over the functions of the rector of the Universidad nacional and of the director de la instrucción pública. Law 7 of 1886 (Aug. 25) designated the department as the Ministerio de instrucción pública. By law 31 of 1923 (July 18), it took over public health functions on Jan. 1, 1924, as the Ministerio de instrucción y salubridad públicas. In connection with the changing concept of the functions of the ministry, the name was changed on Jan. 1, 1928, by law 56 of 1927 (Nov. 10) to Ministerio de educación nacional. At the present time, the ministry* is organized with the following direcciones (bureaus): Educación primaria, Educación secundaria, Educación normalista, Enseñanza vocacional, industrial y complementaria, Educación femenina, Extensión cultural y bellas artes, Educación física. In addition, there are under the ministry various institutions, Biblioteca nacional, Archivo nacional, Radiodifusora nacional, Orquesta sinfónica nacional, etc., the Universidad nacional, other educational institutions, and the learned academies.

The principal publication of the ministry is the report to the ordinary sessions of Congress, containing usually a statement of the activities of the various institutions and organizations under its supervision as well as legislation and regulations. From 1881 through 1885, it appeared annually as the *Memoria del secretario de instrucción pública*; and for the years 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, and 1898 as the *Informe* of the Ministerio de instrucción pública. The *Informe* presented in 1904 covers the period 1898–1904. The brief *Informe* presented in 1909 was printed in the *Revista de instrucción pública*, as tomo xxiv, no. 8, Aug. 1909, and reissued with a special title-page and preface. That presented in 1910 relates to the period 1904–10. In 1911 and 1913, the title is *Informe*; and in 1912 and from 1914 to date, *Memoria* with the following exceptions:

1935: *Gestión administrativa y perspectiva del Ministerio de educación.*

1938: *Educación nacional: informe al Congreso.*

1939: *Memoria de educación nacional.*

1940: *La obra educativa del gobierno en 1940.*

In the single year 1911, the statistical section of the *Informe* was also issued as *Anuario estadístico*. A *Código de instrucción pública** edited by Pedro M. Carreño supplemented the *Informe* of 1911. In 1922, vol. 1 of the *Memoria* contains, among other things, a list of educational laws, 1903–22, and vol. 2, a list of the ministers of public instruction, 1886–1922.

A list of the 416 works registered for copyright between 1886 and 1911 under law 32 of 1886 is included in the *Informe* of 1911. A continuation of the registrations is included in the volumes of 1913, 1915, 1916, as well as occasionally in some later years. While normally the registrations are printed in the official gazette, the problem of making searches is considerable.

As a prompt means of publishing the current laws, decrees, regulations, courses of studies, reports, as well as studies in the fields of the higher educational insti-

* John H. Furbay's *Education in Colombia* (United States Office of education *Bulletin*, 1946, no. 6) gives a brief up-to-date picture of all phases of work related to this ministry.

* A compilation for the period 1903–27 entitled *Instrucción pública: disposiciones vigentes, exposiciones de motivos*, edited by Antonio José de Uribe was issued by the ministry in 1927, and a similar compilation for the period 1927–33, edited by Julio Carrizosa V. and Manuel J. Huertas G. in 1933, under the title *Disposiciones vigentes sobre instrucción pública de 1927 a 1933.*

tutions, the *Anales de instrucción pública* was edited by the ministry from vol. 1, no. 1, Sept. 30, 1880, through vol. 21, no. 125, Dec. 1892. This continuation of the *Anales de la Universidad nacional* (1868-80) was one of the outstanding learned publications of the period.

With Jan. 1893, the *Anales de instrucción pública* was superseded by the *Revista de instrucción pública*, which also printed laws, decrees, regulations, reports, as well as articles relating to education and allied fields. With interruptions in 1895, 1911, 1912, and 1917, the *Revista de instrucción pública* was continued until Vol. 29, nos. 1-2, Jan.-Feb. 1918.

In 1936, the *Revista de las Indias* was established by the ministry as a literary and critical review, in continuation of *Senderos* of the Biblioteca nacional. Ten numbers were published 1936-38, and the second series has been continued monthly from Dec. 1938, to date.

With the second epoch, vol. 1, nos. 11-12, May-June 1936, the ministry assumed publication of the *Revista bolivariana, órgano de la Sociedad bolivariana de Colombia*, which had been started in Dec. 1926. The Sociedad bolivariana de Colombia devoted to the study of the Liberator was founded in Oct. 1924, as the Sociedad boliviana de Colombia, the name being changed in 1927, and parallels similar societies in the other Bolivarian countries.

From 1936 to Nov. 1939 the ministry also edited nine numbers of a *Revista del maestro*, from 1936 to Aug. 1939, twelve numbers of *Rin rin*, a magazine for children; from Oct. 1940 to Feb. 1941, three numbers of the *Gaceta cultural, órgano informativo del Ministerio de educación*; and from June 1941, to Jan.-Feb. 1942, nos. 1-6/7 of *La Escuela normal*.

Under the title *Biblioteca aldeana de Colombia* (1935-36), a collection of 100 volumes and index, containing representative works in all fields of Colombian letters, was edited by the late Daniel Samper Ortega for the ministry as a basic set for even the smallest public library. Beginning in 1942, publication of a new collection to include works in the fields of Colombian history and literature was begun by the ministry under the title *Biblioteca popular de cultura colombiana*.

In honor of the fourth centenary of Bogotá in 1938, the ministry published the following works:

Arciniegas, German: *Los comuneros*.

Hernández de Alba, Guillermo: *Teatro del arte colonial*.

Marroquín, José Manuel: *El moro* 4. ed.

Mosquera Garcés, Manuel: *La ciudad creyente*.

Prosistas y poetas bogotanos. 2 vols.

Vallejo, Alejandro: *La cita de los aventureros; gesta de don Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada*.

The BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL, housed in a spacious building constructed in the 1930's had its origin in 1777 as the Real biblioteca. Development of the institution in the 1930's under the directorship of the late Daniel Samper Ortega resulted among other things in the publication during 1935-36 of three important special catalogs. The two following catalogs of collections issued in 1935 are particularly notable for their richness in Colombian imprints of the first six decades of the 19th century:

Catálogo del "Fondo Anselmo Pineda." 2 vols.

Catálogo del "Fondo José María Quijana Otero."

In the catalog of periodicals in two volumes issued in 1936 under the title *Catálogo de todos los periódicos que existen desde su fundación hasta el año de 1935, inclusive*, Colombian periodicals occupy the first volume and the first 175 pages of the second, with an appendix at the end of vol. 2 listing those in the Archivo

nacional. Also under the directorship of Daniel Samper Ortega, the Biblioteca nacional published *Senderos*, a cultural review from año 1, no. 1, Feb. 1934 through vol. 4, nos. 21-23, Oct.-Dec. 1935, continued directly under the ministry by the *Revista de las Indias*. In nos. 16-17, *Senderos* includes a directory of Colombian current periodicals, and nos. 21-23, a list of Colombian libraries. From Jan. 1923 through Mar. 1930 (año 1, no. 1-año 3, no. 22), there had been a *Revista de la Biblioteca nacional de Bogotá*, which included in nos. 6-7, a directory of current Colombian periodicals, and no. 17, a list of printing establishments in Colombia. Three volumes of a series *Publicaciones de la Biblioteca nacional* were issued 1938-40, vols. 1-2 being Antonio Gómez Restrepo's *Historia de la literatura colombiana*, and vol. 3, *Conferencias*. The brochure *La Biblioteca nacional y su exposición del libro*, 1940, gives considerable detail about the institution and its organization.

The ARCHIVO NACIONAL, established by decree of Jan. 17, 1868, under the Secretaría de lo interior i relaciones exteriores, was by decree 205 of 1937 transferred from the Ministerio de gobierno to the Ministerio de educación nacional, and housed in the new building of the Biblioteca nacional. With año 1, núm. 1-2, Jan.-Feb. 1936, the *Revista del Archivo nacional* was initiated as a means of publishing historical documents, not only of the colonial period but also of the national period. Three volumes of indexes to documents of the colonial period are available in print as follows:

Archivos nacionales. Índice analítico, metódico y descriptivo, 1544-1819. 1913. By F. J. Vergara y Velasco.

Índice del Archivo colonial. 1935-36. Vols. 1-2. By Carlos Gil S. & Manuel María Herrera. Vol. 1: Tierras; vol. 2: Capellanías, egidos, fincas, minas, poblaciones, real audiencias y resguardos.

Further, there has been some separate publication, mainly of historical documents, as follows:

1938: *Libro de acuerdos públicos y privados de la Real audiencia de Santafe en el nuevo reino de Granada.*

1939: *Archivo del general José Antonio Páez, 1818-1820, tomo 1.*

1940: *Bolívar y Santander, correspondencia, 1819-1820.*

1942: *Asesinato de Cordova: proceso contra el primer comandante Ruperto Hand.*

1942: *Documentos sobre el proceso de la conspiración del 25 de septiembre de 1828.*

1943: Flórez de Ocariz, Juan. *Genealogías del nuevo reino de Granada.* Tomo primero. 2a. ed.

1943: *Villavicencio, 1842-1942, monografía histórica.*

A fuller description of the Archivo nacional is given by Roscoe R. Hill on pp. 46-56 of his handbook *The national archives of Latin America* (Cambridge, Mass., 1945).

Also housed in the building of the Biblioteca nacional is the INSTITUTO CARO Y CUERVO created by law 5 of 1942 and set up as of Apr. 1, 1944, as a research project to continue the *Diccionario de construcción y régimen* of Rufino J. Cuervo, to study the languages and dialects of the aboriginal civilizations of Colombia and to cultivate the diffuse philological studies. Año 1, nos. 1-3 of the *Boletín del Instituto Caro y Cuervo, publicación quadrimestral*, were issued in 1945. The *Obras inéditas de Rufino J. Cuervo*, edited by Félix Restrepo, were published in 1944 as *Publicaciones del Instituto de Caro y Cuervo*, 1. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the Biblioteca nacional sponsored in 1941-43, the four-volume work *Rufino J. Cuervo: cartas de su archivo*.

Law 103 of 1931 had provided for the establishment of the SERVICIO DE ARQUEOLOGÍA under the ministry. The *Boletín del Museo arqueológico nacional*, initiated with no. 1, Feb., 1942, has been continued by the *Boletín de arqueología, órgano del servicio arqueológico nacional*, of which six numbers were issued in 1945. A *Guía arqueológica de San Agustín o del macizo central de los Andes* was edited by the service in 1943. The Instituto etnológico nacional, created in connection with the Escuela normal superior by decree 1126 of 1941 (June 21), was by decree 718 of 1945 (Mar. 20) attached to the Servicio de arqueología, and had issued a *Revista del Instituto etnológico nacional*, beginning with no. 1, 1943.

An Ateneo nacional de altos estudios was authorized by decree 465 of 1940 (Mar. 5) as an official autonomous organization with the director of the Biblioteca nacional as the secretary, the object being "el fomento de la alta cultura en el país y la enseñanza superior no profesional."

A national broadcasting station, RADIODIFUSORA NACIONAL, HJCR and shortwave HJCB, HJCQ, HJCT, was inaugurated on Feb. 1, 1940. Beginning with no. 1, Mar. 1, 1945, publication of a semimonthly descriptive bulletin was begun under the title *Boletín de programas de la Radiodifusora nacional*.

The ORQUESTA SINFONICA NACIONAL, founded at the Teatro de Colon, Bogotá, Mar. 30, 1936, by a group of 41 outstanding individuals, is subventioned and patronized by the ministry in accordance with law 135 of 1936 (Oct. 16). Programs have been issued for each concert presented. Vol. iv and supplement, Dec. 1938, of the *Boletín latino-americano de música*, Montevideo, published by the ministry as a part of the celebration of the 4th centenary of Bogotá, contain further information.

The CRUZ ROJA NACIONAL, which is subventioned through this ministry, issues a monthly *Revista de la Cruz roja*, the title having been *Boletín* from vol. 1, no. 1, 1923, through vol. 6, no. 71, 1928.

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL

The Universidad nacional de Colombia was given autonomous status as a "persona jurídica" in the present organic act, being law 68 of 1935 (Dec. 7), which became fully effective on Apr. 1, 1936, including the national faculties, professional schools, and research institutes, as well as the Conservatorio nacional de música, the Observatorio nacional astronómico, Museo nacional, and the Instituto nacional de radium. The minister of national education is the chairman of the Consejo directivo of the University, which is now in large part located in the modern Ciudad universitaria on the outskirts of Bogotá.

A law of Mar. 18, 1826, had provided for a Universidad central at Bogotá, established in Dec. 1826, and also for similar institutions at Caracas and at Quito. A law of May 15, 1850, abolished the universities, and declared the teaching in all branches of science, letters and arts to be free. In 1868, the situation was remedied by the establishment of the Universidad nacional under law 66 of 1867. Following this event, a general university review stressing contributions in the fields represented by the faculties and containing as well legislative, regulatory and administrative information was initiated under the title *Anales de la Universidad nacional*, beginning with no. 1, Sept. 1868, and continuing to vol. 13, no. 92, Jan., 1880. It was superseded by the *Anales de la instrucción pública*, no. 1, Sept. 30, 1880, the Secretaría de instrucción pública having been organized as of Apr. 1, 1880.

As the result of changes in 1876 and in 1885, the autonomy of the University was liquidated, the faculties and schools continuing more or less as separate institutions. A Consejo universitario was established under article 27 of law 39 of 1903 (Oct. 26), and constituted by article 55 of decree 491 of 1904 (June 3).

Article 157 of the same decree states that "el personal de profesores y de alumnos de las facultades profesionales reunidas constituye la Universidad nacional de Colombia."

The first *Anuario de la Universidad nacional de Colombia*, 1939, a volume of 452 pages, contains a summary of the activity and courses of the various branches of the University as well as historical data about the institution. Information in the *Anuario* of 1939 about the requirements and courses of study seems to be kept up to date by individual bulletins issued from year to year rather than by new editions of the *Anuario*.

The third edition of the *Estatutos* of the Universidad nacional as of Dec. 1946 contains basic information about its organization. At that time there were the following faculties and other branches:

- Facultad de medicina,
- Facultad de derecho y ciencias políticas,
- Facultad de matemáticas e ingeniería,
- Facultad de arquitectura,
- Facultad de química,
- Facultad de minas (Medellín),
- Facultad de agronomía (Medellín),
- Facultad de agronomía (Cali),
- Facultad de farmacia,
- Facultad de medicina veterinaria,
- Facultad de odontología,
- Conservatorio de música,
- Escuela de bellas artes,
- Observatorio astronómico nacional,
- Instituto de radium,
- Instituto de ciencias naturales,
- Museo nacional,
- Museo de arte colonial.

In Dec. 1946 were created a Facultad de ciencias at Bogotá and a Facultad de arquitectura attached to the Facultad de minas at Medellín.

With no. 1, dated Oct. 1944, a general university review was started under the title *Universidad nacional de Colombia, revista trimestral de cultura moderna*, containing studies from the members of the various university faculties.

Turning next to the individual faculties and their publications, the Facultad de medicina may be said to trace its origin to an Escuela de medicina formed in 1827 as a part of the Universidad central de Bogotá. This came to an end with the law of 1850. In Feb. 1865, a private Facultad de medicina was organized, and became a part of the Universidad nacional in 1868. From Aug. 21, 1876, to Feb. 1877, the faculty was closed. There is a monthly *Revista de la Facultad de medicina*, which began with June 1932.

The Facultad de odontología had its origin in an Escuela dental nacional under the Federación odontológico colombiana, and began to publish a *Boletín de odontología* in 1935.

The Facultad de medicina veterinaria y zootecnia was established on May 10, 1921, by law 44 of 1920, as the Escuela de medicina veterinaria, designated as Facultad May 10, 1940, and as Facultad de medicina veterinaria y zootecnia Mar. 15, 1946. In 1930 publication of a *Revista de medicina veterinaria* was begun. In May 1946 a jubilee pamphlet of 71 pages was issued under the title *Los 25 años de la Facultad de medicina veterinaria y zootecnia*. From 1886 to 1889, there had also been an Escuela oficial de veterinaria.

The Facultad de farmacia began to function in Jan. 1929, under law 11 of 1927 as the Escuela de farmacia; in 1935-36 was for a time called the Facultad de farmacología y farmacia, and in 1940 received its present name by act of the academic council of the university. The organ of the faculty, and also of the Facultad de química,* is the *Anales de química y farmacia*, which began publication with vol. 1, no. 1, Oct.-Dec. 1938, as *Evolución, anales de química y farmacia, órgano del Colegio de farmacéuticos y químicos*.

The Facultad de derecho y ciencias políticas had its origin as the Colegio mayor de Nuestra Señora del Rosario, which in 1889 took the name Facultad de derecho y ciencias políticas de la Universidad. Nos. 1-16 of the *Anales de la Facultad* were issued from 1925 through 1935, and are being continued by a *Revista jurídica*.

The Facultad de matemáticas e ingeniería had its origin in 1867 as the Facultad de ingeniería. The review *Ingeniería y arquitectura, órgano de las Facultades de ingeniería, de arquitectura y de la Asociación de ingenieros de la Universidad nacional* was initiated in 1939. The Facultad de arquitectura was established as a Departamento in 1929, and became a Facultad in 1936.

The Facultad nacional de minas at Medellín was established there as the Escuela nacional de minas by law 60 of 1886 (Nov. 20). On Jan. 1, 1940, it became a faculty of the university. The *Anales* has been issued irregularly beginning with 1912.

The Facultad nacional de agronomía at Medellín had its origin as the Escuela de agricultura tropical y medicina veterinaria of the department of Antioquia by ordinance 11 of 1914 (Mar. 23), became the Escuela superior de agronomía y medicina veterinaria, was taken over by the national government in 1934 as the Instituto agrícola nacional, became by decree 2,212 of 1937 (Dec. 23) a part of the Universidad nacional, and received by acuerdo 10 of 1938 (Nov. 30), its present name. The *Revista de la Facultad nacional de agronomía*, beginning with no. 1, Sept. 1939, contains scientific contributions from the faculty. There is also a Facultad de agronomía, of recent creation at Cali. At Bogotá there was an Escuela superior de agronomía, created by law 38 of 1914, known as the Facultad de ciencias agronómicas 1921-23, and apparently suspended in 1924.

The Observatorio astronómico nacional was founded in 1803 as a result of a petition by José Celestino Mutis. In 1902, the Oficina de longitudes was established in connection with the observatory, but was later transferred to the Ministerio de relaciones exteriores. Julio Garavito was the director of the observatory 1893-1919. Between 1921 and 1930 the institution seems to have been neglected and inactive. The following seem to have been the only publications of the observatory in separate form:

Anales del Observatorio nacional, año 1, nos. 1-2, Mar.-Apr. 1882.

Boletín del Observatorio nacional, nos. 1-2, Jan.-Mar. 1903.

Longitud y latitud del Observatorio, 1936.

Currently contributions from the observatory appear in the *Revista de la Academia colombiana de ciencias exactas, físicas y naturales*, which contains in vol. 2, no. 6, p. 283-298, a history of the observatory.

The Instituto nacional de radium although authorized by law 81 of 1928 was not inaugurated until 1934. Law 81 of 1945 (Dec. 21) relates to endowment for the institute and to the establishment of an Asociación colombiana de la lucha contra el cáncer. In 1946 a volume of lectures (675 pp.) was published under the title: *Temas de cancerología y radioterapia, conferencias dictadas en el curso libre*.

* Designated as Departamento de química in 1937; became a faculty in 1939.

de cancerología del año, bajo la dirección de los profesores César A. Pantoja y Alfonso Esguerra Gómez.

The Instituto de ciencias naturales, housed in the same building with the Instituto de biología (Departamento de agricultura, Ministerio de la economía nacional), was founded as the Instituto botánico in 1938, took its present name in 1940, and publishes systematic studies on the flora and fauna of Colombia in its review *Caldasía, boletín del Instituto de ciencias naturales*, no. 1 being dated Dec. 1940.

The Museo nacional which is being installed in a magnificent new building has under preparation a new catalog and other publications.

For the Museo de arte colonial, inaugurated Aug. 6, 1942, there has been issued an illustrated catalog, 1942-43, and in 1945 a volume of *Conferencias, 1942-1943*.

The Escuela normal superior at Bogotá for the training of secondary school teachers was established in 1933 as the Facultad de educación, and was given independent status as the higher normal school in 1936, and edits the professional journal *Educación* (1933-35, 1941 to date).

Since the other normal schools do not ordinarily issue publications, they are not included here.

The four following universities, which receive subventions, are to be regarded primarily as departmental institutions:

Universidad de Antioquia, Medellín.

Universidad de Cartagena,

Universidad de Cauca, Popayán.

Universidad de Nariño, Pasto.

ACADEMIES

The basic legislation relating to national learned academies seems to be embodied in law 86 of 1928 (Nov. 15). Article 1 provides that the Academia colombiana established at Bogotá in 1872, corresponding to the Academia Española, and re-established in 1910 be a "persona jurídica" and have the status of an advisory body to the government "para todo lo relativo al fomento al literatura y a la conservación y perfeccionamiento de la lengua nacional, que es lo castellana o española." As regards the Academia colombiana de historia (Academia nacional de historia), provision is made that public edifices of historical or artistic interest must before being demolished, reconstructed or repaired be examined by the academy. Article 11 provides further that the Academia colombiana de historia carry out the investigations, etc., in compliance with article 22 of law 119 of 1919 and with article 8 of law 48 of 1918, and propose to the government ways and means of carrying them out and of caring for and maintaining throughout the country of public buildings, monuments, fortresses, sculpture, ornaments, etc., of the colonial period, as well as precolombian monuments and objects and documents of interest in history, ethnography, folklore and the fine arts. Article 13 provides that the Sociedad geográfica established by decree 809 of Aug. 20, 1903, by a "cuerpo consultativo del gobierno." Article 14 likewise provides that the Academia nacional de medicina, the Academia colombiana de jurisprudencia, and the Sociedad colombiana de ingenieros be "cuerpos consultivos del gobierno." Article 16 further recognizes as official various similar organizations, principally provincial as follows: The academies and societies of medicine, Medellín, Barranquilla, Cartagena, and Cali, the Sociedad de pediatría de Bogotá, the "sociedades antioqueñas de ingeniería y de jurisprudencia," the Academia de historia de Antioquia, the Centro vallecaucano de historia y antigüedades, the Centros de historia at Popayán, Tunja, Pasto and Barranquilla, the Centro de historia local de la ciudad de Antioquia, and the Academia de historia de Cartagena. Article 17 provides that the government

subvention annals, bulletins, reviews, and other publications of the organizations mentioned in article 16.

By law 7 of 1946 (Sept. 28), the Centro de historia y antigüedades del Valle del Cauca, Centro de historia de Tunja, and the Centro de historia de Santander were raised to the status of branch academies of the Academia nacional de historia, and designated respectively Academia de historia del Valle del Cauca, Academia boyacense de historia, and Academia de historia de Santander.

The ACADEMIA COLOMBIANA, the oldest of the academies, was actually founded May 10, 1871, corresponding to the Academia española, and continued active until about 1905. Soon after its reestablishment in 1910, law 27 of 1911 provided for annual subsidy to the academy. The principal publication is the *Anuario*. The first volume of the *Anuario de la Academia colombiana, año 1874*, contains the papers presented by the members in the year 1874/75, and was reprinted in 1938 with title *Anuario de la Academia colombiana, tomo I, 1874-1910, reimpresión con adiciones*, the additions being reports and papers 1877-82, and a vol. 2 of tomo I being a supplement containing material 1883-1905. Subsequent to the original *Anuario*, some of the writings of the members appeared in the *Repertorio colombiano*. After the reestablishment in 1910, the academy published the *Anuario*, tomo II, 1910-11. Vol. 3 was printed in 1914, vol. 4 in 1937, including discursos and other works, 1914-24, vol. 5 in 1938 including those presented 1924-35, vol. 6 in 1938 those presented 1935-38 as well as three discourses presented 1889-90 omitted from the reprint of vol. 1, vol. 7 corresponds to 1938-39, vol. 8 to 1940-41, vol. 9 to 1941-42, and vol. 10 to 1943-43. In 1943 a separate index to vols. 1-10 was printed.

As a more frequent means of publication than the *Anuario*, a monthly *Boletín de la Academia colombiana* was published from vol. 1, no. 1, Jan. 1936 to vol. 3, no. 13, Aug. 1937, under the editorship of the late Daniel Samper Ortega. In a numbered series *Publicaciones de la Academia colombiana* have been issued the following: 1. *Poesías de Antonio Gómez Restrepo*, 1940, and 2. *Epistolario de don Miguel Antonio Caro; correspondencia con don Rufino J. Cuervo y don Marcelino Menéndez y Pelayo*, 1941. The academy has also published Pedro Fabo's *Rufino José Cuervo y la castellana*, 1912, M. A. Caro's *Carmina et interpretationibus e poetis nostratibus*, 1943. Certain of the "discursos de recepción" of members have been printed in pamphlet form among them being those of Raimundo Rivas, 1934, Manuel Antonio Bonilla, 1941, José Álvarez Lleras, 1942, and Eduardo Caballero Calderón, 1944.

The ACADEMIA NACIONAL DE MEDICINA, the next oldest of the academies, was established in 1872 as the Sociedad de medicina y ciencias naturales, and was by law 71 of 1890 (Nov. 22) transformed into the Academia nacional de medicina with an active membership of 40, having an annual subvention from the government. Its organ has been the *Revista médica de Bogotá* published more or less continuously from vol. 1, no. 1, July 1873, to vol. 46, no. 539/40, July-Aug. 1936, having absorbed in Aug. 1932 the *Revista médica de Colombia* (Asociación colombiana de estudios médicos), and from 1933 to 1936 the *Repertorio de medicina y cirugía* (Sociedad de cirugía de Bogotá). In 1940, an *Anuario de la Academia nacional de medicina*, 1938-40, was issued containing the studies and proceedings of the period which had not been published owing to the temporary suspension of the *Revista médica de Bogotá*.

succeeded by the *Revista de la Academia colombiana de jurisprudencia*, beginning with año I, núm. 1, Mar. 1910. During the years 1930-36, the *Revista* was suspended, and an *Anuario*, vol. 1, 1933, and vol. 2, 1936, were issued in its place. Nos. 153-4 (Oct.-Dec. 1944) of the *Revista* contain material on the 50th anniversary of the academy. Further, a *Memoria* of the academy has been printed in separate pamphlet form corresponding to the years 1913, 1935/36, 1936/37, 1937/38, and 1941/45.

The ACADEMIA COLOMBIANA DE HISTORIA, the next of the academies in point of view of age and the most prolific in the point of view of publications, was established as a Comisión de historia y antigüedades by Resolución (Instrucción pública) 115, May 9, 1902, and created an official academy and advisory body to the government by decree 1,808 of 1902 (Dec. 12). Law 29 of 1909 (Sept. 28) states in article 1 that "La Academia nacional de historia tendrá el carácter de academia oficial y será cuerpo consultivo del Gobierno sin que por eso le prive en manera alguna de su autonomía." In 1928 after the celebration of the 25th anniversary, the name was changed to Academia colombiana de historia, as formalized in law 86 of 1928 (Nov. 15).

The *Boletín de historia y antigüedades*, a monthly review devoted to Colombian history and documents, has been issued more or less regularly beginning with vol. 1, 1902/03. No. 341 (Mar. 1943) constitutes the "Homenaje a la memoria del doctor Eduardo Posada, miembro fundador de la Academia y su primer presidente," including a bibliography of his writings. An index to these first seventeen volumes (1902-29) was published as vol. 17, nos. 203-04 (June-July 1929).

The long and imposing series *Biblioteca de historia nacional* begins with volume I entitled *La Patria Boba*, containing three unpublished works printed in 1902, and has been devoted in great part to the publication of documentary works such as among other things the proceedings of the earliest congresses of Colombia. Posada's two volumes of *Bibliografía Bogotana*, are included, and a third volume is mentioned as in preparation.

The *Archivo Santander* the collection of the papers of Santander, was published by the Academy in 24 volumes between 1913 and 1932. Gustavo Otero Muñoz prepared an errata volume to the series under the title "Archivo Santander: Erratas sustanciales en los veinticuatro tomos" printed as nos. 339-40 (Jan.-Feb. 1943) of the *Boletín de historia y antigüedades*.

Several volumes of addresses have been published under the title *Conferencias*, in the years 1935, 1936, 1937, 1940/42, and 1943. Seven special works were published on the 400 anniversary of the founding of Bogotá.

The SOCIEDAD GEOGRAFICA DE COLOMBIA was established in the year following the Academia colombiana de historia by decree 809 of Aug. 20, 1903, and seems to have been inactive in the periods 1908-23 and 1925-33. No. 1 of a *Boletín de la Sociedad geográfica de Colombia* was issued in 1907. After a long lapse, año I, no. 1 of a *Revista de la Sociedad geográfica de Colombia* was issued under the date of Nov. 1924. Beginning with vol. 1, no. 1 of the second epoch dated June 1934 the *Boletín de la Sociedad geográfica de Colombia* (*Academia de ciencias geográficas*) has been issued more or less regularly, the society maintaining headquarters at the Observatorio astronómico nacional.

The ACADEMIA COLOMBIANA DE BELLAS ARTES, established in 1930, corresponding with the Academia de bellas artes de San Fernando at Madrid, Spain was by executive decree 2142 of 1930 (Dec. 19), which provided for an active membership of 18, given official recognition as an advisory body to the government in the fine arts. Article 5 of law 34 of 1933 states that the academy is a "cuerpo consultivo

del gobierno para todo lo tocante a la difusión de la cultura artística en sus diversas formas."

The *Anuario*, volumen 1, *correspondientes al año de 1932*, containing papers by the members, was followed by a composite volume, with illustrations, under the title *Iniciación de una guía de arte colombiana*, 1934 prepared by the various members, and containing at the beginning a "Reseña de labores hasta el mes de abril de 1934."

The ACADEMIA COLOMBIANA DE CIENCIAS EXACTAS, FISICAS Y NATURALES, designated as an advisory body to government "especialmente para lo relativo a la organización y fomento de los estudios de aquellas ciencias en los establecimientos oficiales y para la enseñanza de ellas entre las clases populares," was established by law 34 of 1933 (Nov. 18), implemented by decree 1218 of 1936 (May 28), taking over the properties of the Sociedad colombiana de ciencias naturales (1912-18: Sociedad de ciencias naturales of the Instituto de La Salle) which had been subventioned under law 39 of 1913 (Oct. 29). Originally the academy consisted of 15 members "de número" and of fifteen corresponding members. Scientific contributions of the members are published in a handsomely printed review under the title: *Revista de la Academia colombiana de ciencias exactas, físicas y naturales* (*Publicación del Ministerio de educación*) issued three or four times a year beginning with vol. 1, no. 1, Oct./Dec. 1936. The Academy maintains headquarters at the Observatorio astronómico nacional.

The ACADEMIA NACIONAL DE CIENCIAS DE LA EDUCACION was established by decree 1937, Nov. 24, 1933, as a part of the commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Dámaso Zapata, "prócer de la educación colombiana." An *Anuario*, vol. 1, no. 1, 1936, apparently is the only publication issued by the academy.

The SOCIEDAD COLOMBIANA DE INGENIEROS is subventioned under the Ministerio de obras públicas and is described as a part of that ministry.

The SOCIEDAD DE AGRICULTORES DE COLOMBIA, which is an "entidad oficial y cuerpo consultivo del gobierno," as well as the FEDERACION NACIONAL DE CAFETEROS, is treated under the Ministerio de la economía nacional.

The other academies, centers and societies subventioned by the government being mainly provincial and local are not treated here.

A Secretaría del interior was one of the five secretarías de estado established by article 136 of the Constitution of 1821. By decree of Aug. 12, 1831, it absorbed the department of foreign relations as the Secretaría del interior i de relaciones exteriores. By law of May 11, 1843, the department of foreign relations was reestablished, and by law of May 1, 1845, the Secretaría del interior was designated as the Secretaría de gobierno. By decree of May 23, 1858, it absorbed the war department as the Secretaría de gobierno i guerra. A decree of Nov. 23, 1861, designated it again as the Secretaría del interior, the war department having been reestablished. By law 23 of 1863 (May 11), it absorbed once again the department of foreign relations as the Secretaría de lo interior i relaciones exteriores. By law 10 of 1880 (Mar. 25), effective Apr. 1, it became the Secretaría de gobierno, the department of foreign relations having been reestablished. By law 7 of 1886 (Aug. 24), it was designated as the Ministerio de gobierno. Law 13 of 1890 (Oct. 13) segregated certain sections of Gobierno to form a Ministerio de justicia, which was again merged with Gobierno by law of 11 of 1894 (Sept. 25). Under law 31 of 1923 (July 18) the postal and telegraph services were segregated to form the Ministerio de correos y telégrafos as of Jan. 1, 1924. Law 20 of 1933 (Oct. 24) authorized the reorganization of the ministry and the establishment of a four-member Comisión de asuntos penales y penitenciarios.* The reorganization by decree in 1933-34 provided for a Departamento de justicia in place of section 4, a Departamento de prisiones in place of section 6, a Departamento de intendencias y comisarias, and a Departamento de instituciones de utilidad común. Under law 68 of 1945 (Dec. 21), certain functions of Gobierno were again segregated to form a Ministerio de justicia, formally organized by decree 0105 of 1947 (Jan. 17), a minister of justice having been appointed as of Dec. 11, 1946. In view of the creation of the Ministerio de justicia, decree 0124 of 1947 (Jan. 17) reorganized the Ministerio de gobierno with the following sections:

Sección sexta (Imprenta nacional y Almacén de publicaciones oficiales).

The principal publications of the ministry, aside from the *Diario oficial* treated under the heading GENERAL PUBLICATIONS, is the *Memoria* presented regularly to the ordinary sessions of Congress beginning with the year 1823. The first one is entitled *Memoria que el secretario de estado y del despacho del interior presentó al Congreso de Colombia sobre los negocios de su departamento. Año de 1823-13* (Posada 633). The title of the second is *Exposición que el secretario de estado del despacho del interior de la república de Colombia hizo al Congreso de 1824 sobre los negocios de su departamento* (Posada 743). The third is entitled

* The proceedings of the committee in drafting the penal code enacted as law 95 of 1936 (April 24), effective July 1, 1938, were printed as *Trabajos preparatorios del nuevo Código penal: actas de la Comisión de Asesorales y penitenciarios*, 2 vol., 1937-40, together with the *Proyecto de Código penal*, 1935, and in drafting the code of penal procedure enacted as law 94 of 1938 (June 13) were printed as *Trabajos preparatorios del nuevo Código de procedimiento penal*, vols. 1-3, printed 1938-40, containing *Trabajos preparatorios del nuevo Código de procedimiento*, being the "Texto del proyecto definitivo y exposición de motivos de la comisión," and vol. 8

The proceedings of the subsequent committee to amend the Civil Code of the Código civil) were printed in 1940 as *Proyecto de ley, exposiciones de motivos* de reforma pendientes, 1939-1940.

Esposición que el secretario de estado del interior del gobierno de la república de Colombia hace al Congreso de 1827 sobre los negocios de su departamento (Posada 962). The fourth presented in 1831 has the title *Esposición que el ministro secretario de estado en el despacho del interior y justicia del gobierno de la república presenta a la Convención granadina de 1831, sobre los negocios de su departamento* (Posada 1179). From 1833 to 1842, it was presented annually as the *Esposición* of the Secretaría del interior i de relaciones exteriores, and in 1843 as *Memoria*. In 1844 it was presented as *Esposición* of the Secretaría de lo interior, in 1850-54 as *Informe* of the Secretario de gobierno, in 1855-56 as *Esposición*, in 1857-58 as *Informe*. In 1860-61 it was entitled *Memoria del secretario de estado del despacho de gobierno i guerra de la Confederación granadina*. From 1865 to 1880 it was presented as the *Esposición* (later *Memoria*) of the Secretaria de lo interior i relaciones exteriores. From 1881 to 1885 it was presented annually as the *Memoria del secretario de gobierno*. No reports were made in 1886-87. In 1888 it was presented as the *Memoria del ministro de gobierno*, and in 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, and 1898 as the *Informe*. In 1904 (for the period 1898-1904), and from 1910 through 1919 it was presented as the *Informe* of the Ministerio de gobierno, and from 1920 to date annually as the *Memoria*. For 1919 there were three volumes, for 1929,* 1930, 1932, 1933, two volumes each; for 1934, three volumes with two unnumbered anexos, one being the *Memoria* of the Dirección de justicia, and the other *División territorial*; for 1935, two volumes, the second being *Intendencias y comisarías: informe del director*; for 1938, one volume with separately printed anexos as follows:

- 1 *Informe del jefe la sección 1.a (negocios generales)*,
- 2 *Informe del director de la Policía nacional*,
- 3 *Informe del jefe de la sección 3.a (Contabilidad, ordenación y control)*,
- 4 *La administración de los territorios nacionales*,
- 5 *Informe anual que rinde el director del Departamento de justicia*,
- 6 *Informe del director de la Imprenta nacional*,
- 7 *La lucha contra el delito (realizaciones y planes)*.

For 1939, there are three volumes, and for 1940, 1941 and 1942, two volumes each. For 1943, there is only a single volume entitled *Informes de los jefes de departamento y de sección al ministro de gobierno para la Memoria de 1943*. For 1944, there are two volumes, the first being entitled *Memoria del ministro de gobierno: una crisis política, discursos pronunciados por el ministro de gobierno Alberto Lleras abril-octubre, 1944*, and the second, *Anexos a la Memoria del ministro de gobierno . . . Informes de los jefes de departamento y de sección*.

The *Memoria* usually contains data relating to electoral matters, public order, relationships with departmental governments, and the administration of justice. In addition, there are several features that merit special mention.

In accordance with the new law regulating the press of the country, the *Memoria* in 1945 included an alphabetical list of all periodicals and newspapers registered during the year as well as two alphabetical lists of those in Bogotá registered with the ministry first from 1888 to 1933, and next from 1933 to 1944. A list of newspapers and periodicals registered seems first to have been included in the *Memoria* of 1898. Subsequently for some years it seems to have been printed from time to time in the *Diario oficial*. Between 1915 and 1933, this list of registrations is included more or less regularly in the *Memoria*. In 1943 and 1944 only lists of those from Bogotá were included.

* Includes an alphabetical list of municipalities. In 1934 and in 1945 a similar list was issued in pamphlet form as *Lista alfabética de los municipios del país*.

The Imprenta nacional, the present national printing office, was created by decree 504 of 1894. Its annual reports (*Informes*), usually included in the *Memoria* of the ministry and rather frequently printed in separate form, contain inventory lists of the documents printed there.

Administrative rulings made by the ministry in the period 1932-42 were digested by Luis Ernesto Puyana, ex-director de justicia, and printed in 1943 under the title *Auxiliar administrativo: síntesis de consultas resueltas por el Ministerio de gobierno, 1932-42*.

From the Departamento de territorios, established by decrees 1908 and 1909 of 1933 as the Departamento de intendencias y comisarías (in 1937 under the Ministerio de agricultura y comercio) and designated as Territorios nacionales since 1939, there have been the following separate publications:

1936: *Etnología guajera*, by G. Hernández de Alba.

1937: *El gobierno de los territorios nacionales*.

1937: *Intendencias y comisarías*, by Bernardo Rueda Vargas and Arturo González Escobar.

1940: *Presupuestos de las intendencias y comisarías*.

Data on the intendencias and comisarías is also included in the following documents of the ministry:

1934: *Informes de los señores gobernadores, intendentes y comisarios especiales, 1930 a 1934*.

1942: *Los departamentos según sus presupuestos, mayo de 1942*.

The Policía nacional was established by law 23 of 1890, implemented by decree 1000 of 1891. The annual *Informe*, usually included in the *Memoria* of the ministry, has at times in more recent years been issued in separate form. With año I, no. 1, Mar. 1912, the *Revista de la Policía nacional* was initiated to provide a more prompt and extensive means of publication of materials deemed of importance for members of the force. The *Revista* was suspended in the periods Sept. 1925-Dec. 1927 and Sept. 1931-36. Epoca 27, no. 176, Nov. 1941, is a special number dedicated to the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the national police. Nos. 180-181, Apr.-May 1942, is dedicated to the Escuela de policía General Santander, the institution having been authorized in 1937 and instruction having been initiated in 1940. Subsequently the *Revista* has been edited at the school. A monographic series has been issued by the school under the title *Biblioteca de la Escuela de la policía General Santander*.

Law 41 of 1915 established a Policía judicial as a part of the Policía nacional, later functioning as the Prefectura judicial, or Cuerpo auxiliar del órgano judicial, under the Departamento de justicia, then merging with the Policía nacional Apr. 1, 1940. Nos. 1-14/15 of a *Revista jurídico-criminal* were issued Mar. 1938-July/Aug. 1939.

A small register of the Policía nacional was printed in 1945 under the title *Escalafón de actividad en 1° de marzo de 1945*.

The Oficina nacional de identificación electoral was set up by decree 1179 of 1935 (July 2), and is usually reported on rather fully in the ministerial *Memoria*. In 1938 *La cédula y el sufragio* by Hernán Montoya was issued by this office.

In addition, there is the Gran consejo electoral established by law 47 of 1936 (Mar. 12). One of its reports, for instance, has been printed in the *Diario oficial*, July 16, 1943, pp. 185-188, under the title "Acta de los escrutinios generales de los votos emitidos en las elecciones verificadas el día 3 de mayo del año en curso, para elegir presidente de la república en el período constitucional de 1942 a 1946, acto número 20."

In keeping with its functions in electoral matters, the ministry has published compilations of the laws in force, the latest edition apparently being the *Código de elecciones, compilación agrupada por materias, de todas las disposiciones electorales vigentes hasta la fecha . . . coordinada y dirigida por Ramón Rosales*, 1943.

The Departamento de justicia (sometimes referred to as the Dirección de justicia) which was absorbed in Jan. 1947 by the Departamento jurídico of the new Ministerio de justicia was organized under authority of law 20 of 1933. An annual *Informe* seems to have been included regularly in the ministerial *Memoria*, and occasionally issued separately. In 1938, the Departamento de justicia issued the first directory, or census, of labor unions in Colombia under the title *Reseña del movimiento sindical, 1909-37*. In 1940 it issued a book of instructions for civil registry, the title being *Registro del estado civil de las personas: instrucciones a los notarios, alcaldes, corregidores o inspectores de policía y consules de Colombia*.

The Departamento de prisiones (sometimes referred to as the Dirección general de prisiones), which was in Jan. 1947 absorbed by the Departamento general de establecimientos de detención, pena y medidas de seguridad of the new Ministerio de justicia, was also organized under the authority of law 20 of 1933. Under Francisco Bruno as director general de prisiones the annual report was also issued separately in 1936 as *La reforma carcelaria y penitenciaria*, in 1937 as *Plan general de una reforma carcelaria y penitenciaria*, and in 1939 as *Realizaciones y proyectos para la reforma carcelaria y penitenciaria*, the one for 1938 apparently appearing only as a separate anexo entitled *La lucha contra el delito*.

Under the Departamento de prisiones, an Instituto de antropología y pedagogía penitenciaria had been established at the Penitenciaría central by resolución 25 of 1935 (Aug. 7), and had published the results of its studies and investigations jointly with the Sociedad colombiana de biología criminal in the *Revista colombiana de biología criminal*, año 1, no. 1, Sept.-Oct. 1935 through año 3, no. 1, Jan. 1939.

Ministerio de Guerra

A Secretaría de guerra was established as one of the five secretarías de estado provided in article 136 of the 1821 constitution. A Secretaría de marina which was also established in 1821 was united with Guerra by decree of Sept. 12, 1827, as the Secretaría de guerra i marina. Law of May 1, 1845, designated the department as the Secretaría de guerra. A decree of May 23, 1853, attached Guerra to Gobierno as the Secretaría de gobierno i guerra. A decree of Nov. 23, 1861, reestablished the department as the Secretaría de guerra i marina. Law 7 of 1886 (Aug. 25) designated it as the Ministerio de guerra.

A list of the ministers of war from 1821 to 1922, prepared by Bernardo Caicedo, appears in the *Boletín de historia y antigüedades*, Feb. 1923, vol. xiv, no. 161, pp. 286-293, and one from 1821 to 1916, on pp. 71-80 in the *Informe* of 1918.

Law 102 of 1944 deals with the organization and command of the armed forces; law 1 of 1945 (Feb. 19), with compulsory military service; law 2 of 1945 (Feb. 19), with officers of the army; and law 3 of 1945 (Feb. 19) enacts a Código de justicia penal militar in place of that of 1931 (law 84).

The principal publication of the ministry is the *Memoria* presented regularly to the ordinary sessions of Congress, presented in 1823 under the title *Memoria del secretario de estado y del despacho de la guerra al primer Congreso constitucional de Colombia en el año de 1823-13* (posada 632). The second is entitled *Exposición del secretario de la guerra al Congreso en la sesión de 1824-14*; the third, *Exposición del secretario de guerra presentada al Congreso de 1826-16* (Posada 898); the fourth, *Exposición que el secretario de estado del despacho de guerra del gobierno de la república de Colombia hace al Congreso de 1827 sobre los negocios de su departamento* (Posada 960).

For the Secretaría de marina, the first presented had the title *Memoria del secretario de estado del despacho de marina al primer Congreso constitucional de Colombia en el año de 1823-13* (Posada 630); the second *Exposición del secretario de marina presentada al Congreso de 1826-16* (Posada 889); and the third, *Exposición que el secretario de estado en el despacho de marina de la república de Colombia hace al Congreso de 1827 sobre los negocios de su departamento* (Posada 961).

The first report for the combined department is entitled *Exposición que el ministro secretario de estado en el departamento de guerra i marina dirige a la Convención de la Nueva Granada en 1831* (Posada 1181).

For 1833, 1834, 1835, and 1836, it is entitled *Exposición* of the Secretaría de guerra i marina; for 1837, *Memoria*; for each year from 1838 through 1844, *Exposición*; for each year from 1845 through 1858, *Informe* for the Secretaría de guerra. The one for 1846 is accompanied by a separate *Informe* of the Intendencia jeneral de guerra i marina.

For 1859, it is part of the *Informe* of the Secretaría de gobierno i guerra; and for 1860 and 1861, *Memoria* of the Secretaría de gobierno i guerra.

For 1865 and 1866, it is entitled *Exposición* of the Secretaría de guerra i marina, and apparently for each year from 1867 through 1884, *Memoria*, with *Informe* as the cover-title in at least one instance.

For 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, and 1898, the title is (with slight variation) *Informe del ministro de guerra al Congreso*. In 1896, there is a considerable section entitled "Relación de la campaña del río Magdalena, la costa Atlántica y el departamento de Santander."

For 1904 (covering 1898-1904), 1910 (covering 1904-10), 1911 annually through 1918, 1921, 1922, and 1928, the title is *Informe*.

For 1919, 1920, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1927, and 1929 annually to date, the title is *Memoria*.

In 1938 and later years, a section entitled "Anuario estadístico de la sanidad militar" prepared by the Servicio (or Sección) de sanidad has been included.

Maps are included in various *Memorias* as follows:

1913: *Carta militar de Colombia, primera plancheta al occidente de Bogotá*. 1:25,000.

1921: *Plano de la radial del sur, Bogotá frontera del Ecuador*, 4 sheets, 1:50,000; *Plano de la ciudad de Tunja*, 1:10,000.

1926: *Mapa de la actual división territorial militar*.

1933: *República de Colombia—inalambricos*.

1936: *Colombia, esquema para levantamiento aerofotogramétrico*;

Carta de los trabajos de triangulación.

An armed forces register usually *Escalafón de actividad* has been issued in separate form at least as of Jan. 1, 1932, Mar. 1, 1934, June 30, 1937, and Aug. 1, 1937, such registers having previously been included from time to time in the *Memoria* of the ministry.

As a means of publishing currently military legislation, decrees, army orders, etc., a *Boletín militar de la república de Colombia* was begun in 1897 and continued until no. 520, Mar. 1908. Beginning with año 1, núm 1, Nov. 1, 1926, a similar publication has been issued under the title *Boletín del Ministerio de guerra*.

Beginning with 1911, publication of a scientific military review was initiated by the ministry under the title *Memorial del Estado mayor*. By resolución 35 of 1927, the title was changed to *Revista militar del Ejército*. The combined number 239-240, May-June, 1932, is dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the Escuela militar, founded June 1, 1907, by decree 434 of 1907 (Apr. 13), and includes among other things biographies of the directors, lists of the staffs and of the cadets. With the number for Sept.-Oct. 1934, the title became simply *Revista del Ejército*. In 1937, the second epoch of the *Memorial del Estado mayor, órgano de divulgación militar de la sección biblioteca y publicaciones del Estado mayor general*, was started, accompanied by supplements and having a section for foreign military articles. No. 4, third epoch, 34th year, Apr. 1944, is devoted to the 34th anniversary of the Escuela superior de guerra, which was created by decree 453 of 1909 (May 1) and opened May 8, 1910, and includes among other things historical lists of the staffs and students, the courses of study, and a reprint of the sections of the ministerial *Memoria* devoted to the school.

Some numbers of a second epoch of the *Revista del Ejército* were issued including a special number for the 4th centenary of Bogotá, dated Aug. 1938, and another for the 4th centenary of Tunja, dated Aug. 1939.

Shortly after the beginning of the second epoch of the *Memorial del Estado mayor*, a numbered series of professional military works was inaugurated under the title *Biblioteca del oficial*.

There has also been occasional publication in separate form of historical works such as the following by Carlos Cortés Vargas:

Participación de Colombia en la libertad del Perú, 1824-1924. 1924. 3 vols.

For the use mainly of the various branches of the armed forces, there have been many prints in separate pamphlet or book form of reglamentos, decretos, resoluciones, manuales, etc.

The naval section of the ministry (Dirección general de marina) in charge of the Armada nacional or Marina de guerra functions under law 105 of 1936 as the organic act. At the Escuela naval de cadetes at Cartagena, established July 3, 1935, is published *La Corredera, revista oficial*.

The aviation section of the ministry (Dirección general de aviación) is in charge of civil aviation as well as of the Fuerza aérea. Formerly the civil aviation had been in charge of the Dirección general de aeronáutica civil, organized in the ministry by decrees 766 of 1939 under article 84 of law 89 of 1938 (May 26), and had a *Boletín de aeronáutica civil* beginning with Aug. 1939, before it was absorbed as a section in the Dirección general de aviación during Dec. 1941. Some numbers of a *Revista aeronáutica de la Fuerza aérea colombiana, órgano de divulgación de la Dirección general de aviación-publicación mensual* were issued in 1944-45.

Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público

The Ministerio de hacienda y crédito público was established as the Secretaría de hacienda under article 136 of the Constitution of 1821. By law of Feb. 9, 1863, certain functions of Hacienda were segregated to form a Secretaría del tesoro i crédito nacional. The law of May 11, 1863, enlarged the functions of the Secretaría de hacienda, and designated it as the Secretaría de hacienda i fomento. By law 10 of 1880 (Mar. 25), the section Fomento became an independent department as the Secretaría de fomento, the Secretaría de hacienda i fomento becoming again the Secretaría de hacienda, and the Secretaría del tesoro i crédito nacional the Secretaría del tesoro. Law 7 of 1886 (Aug. 25) changed the designation of the Secretaría de hacienda to the Ministerio de hacienda and that of the Secretaría del tesoro to Ministerio del tesoro. On Jan. 1, 1896, when the Ministerio de fomento was abolished by law 11 of 1895 (Sept. 25), the duties were attached to the Ministerio de hacienda without change in name. By legislative decree 7 of 1905 (Jan. 17) the Fomento duties were again removed from the Ministerio de hacienda and set up as the Ministerio de obras públicas. By decree 309 of 1905 (Mar. 29), the Ministerio del tesoro was consolidated with the Ministerio de hacienda, then was reestablished by law 50 of 1909 (Nov. 19), and again by law 31 of 1923 (July 18) consolidated again with the Ministerio de hacienda on Jan. 1, 1924, as the Ministerio de hacienda y crédito público. To the Ministerio de hacienda had been assigned the function of collection of revenues and to the Ministerio del tesoro the function of disbursement.

Not only the preceding consolidation in 1924 but other changes in the Ministry had their origin in the work of the Misión de consejeros financieros in 1923, under the chairmanship of E. W. Kemmerer, known commonly as the Misión Kemmerer. In addition, the Banco de la república, the Superintendencia bancaria, the autonomous Departamento de contraloría were established, and other changes made in the fiscal system, through enactments based on the various proposals of the mission, an enumeration of which follows:

Proyecto de ley por la cual se fija el número y nomenclatura de los ministerios. Exposición de motivos de dicho proyecto presentados al gobierno de Colombia por la Misión de consejeros financieros. Imprenta nacional, 1923. 18 pp.

Proyecto de ley orgánica del Banco de la república y exposición de motivos de dicho proyecto. Casa editorial "La Cruzada," 1923. 77 pp.

Proyecto de ley sobre establecimientos bancarios y exposición de motivos. Casa editorial "La Cruzada," 1923. 115 pp.

Proyecto de ley sobre formación de fuerza restrictiva del Presupuesto nacional y exposición de motivos de dicho proyecto, presentado al gobierno de Colombia por la Misión de consejeros financieros. Imprenta nacional, 1923. 36 pp.

Proyecto de ley sobre organización de la contabilidad nacional y creación del Departamento de contraloría y exposición de motivos de dicho proyecto, presentados al gobierno Colombiano, por la Misión de consejeros financieros. Imprenta nacional, 1923. 43 pp.

Proyecto de ley sobre administración y recaudación de las rentas nacionales y exposición de motivos de dicho proyecto. Imprenta nacional, 1923. 17 pp.

Proyecto de ley por la cual se organiza el impuesto sobre la renta, con sus correspondiente exposición de motivos. Casa editorial "La Cruzada," 1923. 93 pp.

Proyecto de ley orgánica del impuesto de papel sellado y timbre nacional y exposición de motivos. Imprenta nacional, 1923. 49 pp.

Proyecto de ley por la cual se establece el impuesto de pasajes y exposición de motivos. Imprenta nacional, 1923. 29 pp.

Proyecto de ley sobre instrumentos negociables y exposición de motivos. Casa editorial "La Cruzada," 1923. 55 pp.

Sugestiones al programa de empréstitos para Colombia, presentados al gobierno de Colombia por la Misión de consejeros financieros. Imprenta nacional, 1923. 25 pp. xiii tables.

In 1930, a second Misión de consejeros financieros, again under the chairmanship of E. W. Kemmerer, also often referred to as the Misión Kemmerer, made additional proposals, tending to make more effective those made in 1923. The following separate drafts of legislation with explanations were presented.

Proyectos de ley de la Comisión de consejeros financieros, sobre establecimientos bancarios, Banco de la república y presupuesto nacional. Imprenta nacional, 1930. 111 pp.

Régimen de aduanas. Proyectos de ley orgánica de la materia, elaborado por la Misión de consejeros financieros y exposición de motivos. Imprenta nacional, 1930. 211 pp.

Régimen tributario y crédito público. Proyectos de ley de la Misión de consejeros financieros sobre impuesto predial, sobre eliminación de la participación de los departamentos y municipios en las rentas nacionales, y reglamentación de indemnizaciones, sobre crédito público, e informe relacionado con el impuesto de sucesiones y donaciones, 1930. Imprenta nacional, 1931, 170 pp.

Reorganización administrativa y fiscal. Proyectos de ley de la Misión de consejeros financieros, sobre contabilidad oficial y Contraloría, administración y recaudación de rentas, impuesto sobre la exportación del banano, impuesto de valorización, impuesto sobre la renta, timbre y derechos consulares, unificación de gravámenes de importación, 1930. Imprenta nacional, 1930. 176 pp.

The laws enacted on the basis of the proposals of the Misión Kemmerer in 1923 and 1930 were collected together with the explanations supporting each draft, and published by the Editorial de Cromos, Bogotá, 1931 (550 pp.) under the title: *Leyes financieras, presentadas al Gobierno de Colombia por la Misión de expertos americanos en los años de 1923 y 1930, y exposición de motivos de éstas.*

At the order of the Cámara de representantes, the Ministerio de hacienda y crédito nacional assembled and published in 1934 the texts only of these laws in a volume of 311 pp. under the title *Leyes fiscales expedidas en 1923 y en 1931.*

Several articles in tribute to the work of E. W. Kemmerer and the two missions were published by the Contraloría general de la república in Dec. 1945 under the title *Edwin Walter Kemmerer y su obra en Colombia homenaje que la Contraloría general rinde a la memoria de su insigne fundador* as a supplement to no. 9/10 of the *Anales de economía y estadística.*

Many details of earlier fiscal organizations can be ferreted out by an examination of the earliest *Código fiscal*, being law 106 of 1873 (June 13), issued in at least two separate editions 1873-74 and 1882-84. Under the Constitution of 1886, this *Código fiscal* of 1873 was one of the codes adopted by law 57 of 1887. A new *Código fiscal* as law 110 of 1912 was issued at least separately in 1915 and in 1925 (with amendments). In the years 1942-46, an organic compilation of fiscal laws, decrees, regulations, etc., for the period 1886-1912 was published in five volumes under the following title *Compilación de disposiciones de hacienda y otras, años de 1886 a 1912 inclusive, elaborada . . . con la asesoría del profesor don Pedro Comas Calvet.* Vol. 1 contains at the beginning a study on "decentralización administrativa

y fiscal en Colombia," and vol. 5, one entitled "El Organó judicial en las constituciones de Colombia." Continuation of the compilation to cover material for subsequent years through 1944 seems to be envisioned.

In 1946 the Ministerio de hacienda y crédito nacional included the following bureaus and agencies: Departamento jurídico, Departamento de presupuesto y contabilidad, Dirección de aduanas, Tesorería general de la república, Jefatura de rentas e impuestos nacionales, Instituto geográfico militar y catastral, Casa de moneda, Medellín, Tribunal supremo de aduanas, Departamento nacional de provisiones, and the Superintendencia bancaria. In addition the following banks and credit institutions, representation of the government being through this ministry, may be mentioned: Banco de la república, Caja de crédito agrario, industrial y minero, Banco agrícola hipotecario, Banco central hipotecario.

MEMORIA DE HACIENDA

The *Memoria de hacienda*, presented regularly to the ordinary sessions of Congress beginning with the year 1823, constitutes one of the most important sources for overall data on public finance and economic conditions. Not only has the title varied from time to time, but the form and content has changed at different times. During the second half of the nineteenth century and the first quarter of the twentieth, the *Memoria* normally consisted of the exposición by the minister, bureau reports, legislation and regulations, and frequently statistics. Previous to the systematic publication of the *Anuario de comercio exterior* (Contraloría general), the *Memoria* usually included the statistical reports of the customs service. Normally bureau reports are issued only occasionally in separate form, are then usually to be regarded as anexos whether so designated or not. The Superintendencia bancaria and the government banks issue regular reports independently. The *Memoria de hacienda* which has been presented under this title beginning with 1932, has assumed more and more the form of an enlarged exposición by the minister. A brief presentation of some complications in the series follow and will probably serve most practical purposes, and possibly point to the eventual need for definitive bibliography of the Ministerio de hacienda y crédito público:

The initial *Memoria* was presented in 1823 to the first ordinary Congress under the title: *Memoria que el secretario de estado y del despacho de hacienda presentó al Congreso de Colombia sobre los negocios de su departamento año de 1823* (17 pp.), and is described by Posada (No. 629). The next was presented in 1826 under the title *Exposición del secretario de hacienda presentada al Congreso de 1926*. Those following in 1827 and 1831 were similarly entitled *Exposición . . .* From 1833 through 1885 the *Memoria* seems to have been printed regularly every year except for the extraordinary period 1862 and 1863. The title *Exposición . . .* seems to have been continued for some years, although it may be noted that the one presented in 1839 has the cover-title *Memoria de hacienda*. The one presented in 1842 was accompanied at least by a separately printed *Exposición* of the Dirección del crédito nacional and by an *Exposición* of the Dirección de la renta del tabaco, and doubtless other separate bureau reports supplementing the ministerial reports were printed during that period as the legislative need seemed to require. Those presented at least from 1845 to 1853 have the title (with slight variations) *Informe del secretario de hacienda al Congreso constitucional*. For 1854 to 1860 the title reverts to the earlier form with slight variations as follows: *Exposición que el secretario de estado del despacho de hacienda de la Nueva Granada dirige al Congreso consitutional*, the title for 1859 being *Exposición sobre la hacienda nacional . . .* and including an anexo with separate title page as follows: *Informe del director de la contabilidad jeneral . . . sobre los resultados jenerales de las cuentas de los presupuestos i del tesoro . . .* [1849/57]. For 1861, the report has the title *Memoria*

sobre la hacienda nacional de la Nueva Granada presentada al Congreso de 1861, and is accompanied by the two following appendixes having individual title pages.*

Memoria sobre amonedación de oro i plata en la Nueva Granada desde el 12 de julio de 1753 hasta 31 de agosto de 1859, por José Manuel Restrepo.

Memoria sobre la deuda exterior de la Nueva Granada.

For 1864 through 1880, the reports have the following title (with occasional variants): *Memoria del secretario de hacienda i fomento*. Those presented in 1871, 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876, are all accompanied by supplements having individual title pages. That of 1871 has the cover-title: *Colección de publicaciones relativas a la administración de la hacienda nacional en el año económico de 1869 a 1870 i en el año comun de 1871. Contiene tres partes. Primera: Memoria de hacienda. Segunda: Estadística de las rentas nacionales i estadística del comercio exterior. Tercera: Documentos diversos relacionados con la administración de la hacienda nacional.*

1873 has two special anexos as follows:

Estadística de comercio exterior i de cabotaje i de los demás ramos relacionados con la hacienda nacional correspondiente al año de 1871 a 1872.

Colección de los principales documentos relacionados con la administración de la hacienda nacional en el año de 1872.

1874 has two special anexos as follows:

Estadística de comercio exterior i de cabotaje i de los demás ramos relacionados con la hacienda nacional correspondiente al año de 1872 a 1873.

Colección de los principales documentos relacionados con la administración de la hacienda nacional en el año de 1873.

1875 (dated Feb. 1) is accompanied by the two following special anexos:

Colección de los principales documentos relacionados con la administración de la hacienda nacional en el año de 1874.

Cuadros sobre rentas i contribuciones nacionales en el año económico de 1873 a 1874.

For 1875,, there is, in addition, a report on a special topic dated Oct. 11, having the title *Informe del secretario de hacienda i fomento al presidente de la unión* (71 pp.) and being accompanied by an anexo: *Certificación del secretario de hacienda i fomento sobre los acontecimientos de la Costa* (51 pp.)

1876 is accompanied by the following: *Colección de los principales documentos relacionados con la administración de la hacienda nacional i el ramo de fomento.*

From 1881 through 1885, the title is as follows: *Memoria del secretario de hacienda dirigida al Presidente de la Unión en el año . . .* For 1885 there is an anexo volume with the title: *Memoria de hacienda. Colección de los principales documentos relacionados con la administración de la hacienda nacional en el año de 1884.*

In the years 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, and 1898, the biennial finance report carried the title (with slight variations) as follows: *Informe presentado al Congreso de la república en sus sesiones ordinarios de . . . por el ministro de hacienda.*

In 1903 there was a publication *Datos complementarios del Ministerio de hacienda*, but no regular report, there having been none in 1900 and 1902, since Congress was not in session.

* The anexos with individual title pages probably were also issued usually in separate form, and are probably often cited thus, without indication of relationship to the series of the *Memoria de hacienda*.

In 1904 there was the two-volume *Memoria del ministro de hacienda presentada al Congreso nacional*.

During the period 1905-19 when there were no finance reports, six volumes of consolidated weekly disbursements of ministries were printed under the title *Organización del servicio de tesorería*, vol. 1 being for 1904-6, and vol. 6 for Apr.-June 1908. In 1908 a special report (23 pp.) of the Superintendencia de las rentas públicas corresponding to the year 1907 was printed at the order of the Asamblea nacional legislativa in the format of its *Anales* under the title *Informe que el superintendente de las rentas públicas, señor Lino de Pombo, presenta al Ministerio de hacienda referente al movimiento del ramo en el año de 1907*.

From 1910 annually through 1923 the title *Informe del ministro de hacienda al Congreso* [1910: *a la Asamblea nacional*] was used.

For the years 1916 through 1920 the *Memoria* seems to be accompanied by an *Informe anual* of the Procurador general de hacienda created by decree 940 of 1910 and abolished in 1923.

In 1924 the finance report was presented under the title *Informe del ministro de hacienda y crédito público al Congreso*, and from 1925 through 1931 under the title *Memoria que presenta el ministro de hacienda y crédito público al Congreso nacional en las sesiones ordinarias . . .* and from 1932 to date under the title *Memoria de hacienda*. 1931 is supplemented by a report prepared by Fernando Isaza, director general de rentas nacionales under the title *Las rentas nacionales*, 1931 (208 pp.) 1935 seems not to have been printed, and 1936 is called 1935-36, being accompanied by the *Informe*, 1935/36, of the Oficina de cambios e importaciones, as an anexo. 1937 was apparently not printed. 1942 has the subtitle: *La economía colombiana. Política económica de la administración Santos*. 1944 seems also not to have been printed. 1946 is in two volumes with an anexo (232 pp.) entitled *Proyectos de ley presentados al Congreso de 1946 por el ministro de hacienda y crédito público, doctor Francisco de P. Pérez* and another reporting on the Fondo de fomento municipal, Apr. 1940-June 1946, the Fondo having been established by decree-law 513 of 1940 (Mar. 8):

MEMORIA DEL TESORO

From 1865 through 1923 with exception of 1905 to 1909, a separate treasury department report dealing mostly with matters of disbursements parallels the finance department report.

In 1923 just before the consolidation of the two functions in the single Ministerio de hacienda y crédito nacional, the Ministerio del tesoro had the following subordinate agencies: Dirección general de contabilidad, Tesorería general de la república, Sección de crédito público, Oficina central de ordenación, Casa de moneda de Bogotá, Sección de pensiones, Litografía nacional, and Juzgado nacional de ejecuciones fiscales.

The initial report presented in 1865 had the title *Informe del secretario del tesoro i crédito nacional al Congreso*. From 1866 through 1880, the annual treasury report carried the title with slight variations as follows, *Memoria del secretario del tesoro i crédito nacional . . .* From 1881 to 1885 (?) the title was *Memoria del secretario del tesoro dirigida al presidente de la Unión para el Congreso*. No reports were presented in 1886 and 1887. From 1888 through 1898, the biennial treasury reports were entitled *Informe que el ministro del tesoro de Colombia dirige al Congreso*. Owing to unsettled conditions, there had been no sessions of Congress in 1900 and 1902, and no reports were printed. In 1904, one was presented under the title *Memoria que el ministro del tesoro presenta al Congreso de la república*, corresponding to the period 1898-1904. In 1910 it was called *Informe del ministro del tesoro a la Asamblea nacional*. In 1911 and 1912, the

annual treasury report was entitled *Informe del ministro del tesoro al Congreso*, and from 1913 through 1923 *Memoria del ministro del tesoro al Congreso*. In the later period some of the anexos such as the *Informe* of the Sección de crédito público and the *Lista de pensiones* seem also at times to have been issued separately.

PRESUPUESTO

In accordance with the budget law, the budget containing the estimates of revenue as well as of expenses in detail for the various branches is printed regularly in a volume of small newspaper size, principally for distribution to members of Congress at the beginning of the ordinary sessions of Congress, under the title *Proyecto de presupuesto de rentas y ley de apropiaciones para el período fiscal de 1° de enero a 31 de diciembre . . .* Beginning with the volume for 1945 the budget has been prepared by the Departamento de presupuesto y contabilidad, which seems to have taken the place of the Sección de presupuesto y contabilidad. For the years 1932 through 1940 there was the slightly different title *Proyecto de ley de presupuestos nacionales de rentas y gastos para el período fiscal de 1° de enero a 31 de diciembre . . .*

Upon enactment, the annual budget law is published in separate pamphlet form, the title beginning with the one for 1940 being *Liquidación del presupuesto nacional de rentos y ley de apropiaciones para el año fiscal de 1° de enero a 31 de diciembre . . .* In the 1920's and 1930's the budget law was published usually under the title *Presupuesto nacional de rentas y ley de apropiaciones para el año fiscal de 1° de enero a 31 de diciembre . . .* Decree no. 2334 of 1938 (Dec. 23) was styled "sobre liquidación del presupuesto nacional de rentas y ley de apropiaciones para el período fiscal de 1° de enero a 31 de diciembre de 1939," and on account of this change in phraseology, the title was changed beginning with 1940. The printing in separate form of the budget law (usually annual) seems to have been customary as far back at least as the 1850's, sometimes under the title *Presupuesto nacional para el servicio del año económico*, again under the title *Presupuesto de rentas i gastos*, still further under the title *Liquidación general de los presupuestos nacionales de rentas y gastos para el año económico*, etc., etc.

An annual list of pensions and subsidies chargeable against the national treasury as of June 30 each year has been published in separate form under the title *Lista general de pensiones y auxilios a cargo del Tesoro nacional en 30 de junio* (previous to 1938: *Lista general de pensionados . . .*), apparently since the consolidation of Tesoro with Hacienda in 1924. Previous annual lists of pensioners are included in the *Memoria* of the Ministerio del tesoro presented in the years 1911 to 1923, and apparently have also been issued in separate form at least for some years.

The ministry seems not normally to have had a more frequently issued medium for publication than the *Memoria de hacienda* except as follows: A *Boletín de hacienda* devoted mostly to laws and regulations was published from numbers 1-3, Jan.-Mar. 1926, to no. 46, Aug. 1937. The first twenty numbers had been issued under the title *Boletín de rentas nacionales, órgano de la Superintendencia general de rentas*. By decree 167 of 1925 (Jan. 31), the second section of the ministry had been designated as the Superintendencia de rentas nacionales, and this in turn gave way in 1931 to the Dirección general de rentas, and this in turn was replaced by the Jefatura de rentas e impuestos nacionales by decree 1135 of 1936 (May 19). The *Boletín de hacienda* was replaced from Apr. 1939 through Dec. 1941 (año 1, núm 1; año 3, núm 7) by review under the title *Revista de hacienda*, stressing very largely fiscal legislation and regulation and including materials on the catastral survey as well as specimen sheet map with No. 1. A new review for the current publication of fiscal laws, decrees, and regulations, probably to be issued quarterly, appeared under the title *Régimen fiscal nacional, publicación dirigida por*

la Jefatura de rentas e impuestos nacionales with no. 1, dated July 1946, which contains compilation of legislation in force for direct and indirect taxation with 1946 regulations.

SUPERINTENDENCIA BANCARIA

The Superintendencia bancaria was established under authority of law 45 of 1923 on banking establishments, which had been enacted on the recommendation of the Kemmerer mission, and began to function on Mar. 15, 1924, having supervision not only over banks, but over insurance companies, savings institutions, the Bolsa de Bogotá, the Federación nacional de cafeteros. Its principal and most important publication which includes not only statistical tables but opinions and decisions in banking matters is the annual *Informe y datos estadísticos presentados por el superintendente bancario al señor ministro de hacienda y crédito público*, beginning with the one presented in 1924. The Informe presented in 1935 seems to have been printed only in abbreviated form as *Boletín* 6. From 1924 to 1927 the Informe was supplemented by an annual volume of tables in oblong folio form entitled *Balances y consolidaciones bancarios*. Beginning with no. 1 (Dec. 1934), the *Boletín de la Superintendencia bancaria* (monthly since Oct. 1940) has provided more prompt publication for current laws, decrees, regulations, tables, etc. A supplement to no. 72 (Mar. 1, 1944) marks the twentieth anniversary of Superintendencia. For the period 1938 to May 1942, the banking laws and decrees and the resoluciones and doctrinas of the Superintendencia have been printed as an appendix 251 pp.) to the second revised edition (1942) of the *Legislación bancaria colombiana*, edited by Carlos Julio Ángel G.

BANCO DE LA REPUBLICA

The Banco de la república was created as a central bank of issue by law 23 of 1923 (July 11), enacting one of the recommendations of Kemmerer Mission. Law 30 of 1922 (June 16) had provided for the establishment, but action was withheld pending the study by the Mission. Provision was made for original capital of 10,000,000 gold pesos, half subscribed by the national government. Operations of the Bank began on July 23, 1923. Under law 82 of 1931, representation on the Junta directiva is accorded to the national government, national member banks, foreign member banks, private shareholders, chambers of commerce and agricultural societies, and Federación nacional de cafeteros.

An annual report has been printed regularly under the title *Informe anual presentado por el gerente a la junta directiva*, beginning with no. 1 for the year 1923/24, and has also been issued in English under the title *Annual report presented by the manager to the board of directors*. Not only does the report include some reflection of the economic situation of the country, but it has gradually come to present a considerable number of statistical tables of banking transactions, money in circulation, national debt, stock exchange transactions, production, and export of gold, oil, coffee, the quotations of foreign currency, etc. The twentieth for 1942/43 contains tables for the twenty year period 1923-43.

Beginning with vol. 1, no. 1, Nov. 1927, the monthly *Revista del Banco de la república* has been published regularly with annual indexes, each member usually including a few editorial notes as well as a substantial section of statistics and graphs of the Banco de la república, of the commercial banks and credit institutions, of monetary and security transactions, prices and cost of living and various related topics. A few special supplements have been issued to various numbers as follows:

187: *Medidas fiscales y económicas del gobierno, I.*

191: *Medidas fiscales y económicas del gobierno, II.*

202: Triffin, Robert: *La moneda y las instituciones bancarias en Colombia*.

203: Abrisqueta, Francisco de: *Contribución al cálculo de la capacidad adquisitiva del peso colombiano*.

A monthly *Statement of conditions* in leaflet form is usually circulated with the *Revista* as well as given publicity in the *Diario oficial* and various newspapers.

A monthly leaflet entitled *Cómo están los negocios? Estudio del comercio de lores que presenta a los hombres de negocios la Bolsa de Bogotá* is also circulated with the *Revista*, and further an irregular *Boletín gráfico* composed of a cartogram unfold to sheet size, prepared by the Sección de investigaciones económicas, beginning with no. 1, dated Aug. 1945. In 1946 the Biblioteca del Banco de la República began to issue a separate *Boletín bibliográfico* in place of the accessions which had been published in the *Revista* since 1943.

In recent years the Banco de la República has had its own printing office (Imprenta), and has printed not only its reports, the *Revista*, the reports of the Superintendencia bancaria, etc., but also the following separate works:

In 1943 on Nov. 10, in celebration of the centenary of the birth of Miguel Antonio Caro a volume (XII, 122 pp.) of his writings under the title *Escritos sobre cuestiones económicas*.

In 1944 a volume of plates reproducing unusual specimens of ancient native art and gold work from the collection of the bank under the title *El Museo de oro*, a general catalog of the collection being announced as in preparation.

In 1945, the *Historia de la moneda en Colombia* (465 pp.) by Guillermo Torres Arcia.

The Casa de moneda at Bogotá, which was established as one of the colonial institutions in South America, functions under the Banco de la República (cf. contract 27, July 22, 1942, relative to its functioning), having previous to 1923 been a dependency of the Junta de conversión, the Ministerio del tesoro and of the Ministerio de hacienda. A history of minting in Colombia (36 pp.) by José Manuel Restrepo was printed as an annex to the *Memoria de hacienda* presented in 1861, and also issued separately. A general history of the Casa de moneda at Bogotá by Doctor Barriga, the present director, is in preparation. There is another Casa de moneda at Medellín, under the government of the Departamento of Antioquia. The Oficina de control de cambios, importaciones e exportaciones was created under the bank by decree 2092 of Dec. 1931, and apparently absorbed the emergency agency Superintendencia nacional de importaciones, established by decree 385 of 1942 (Feb. 13). A separately printed *Informe* has been issued corresponding to the years 1932/33, 1933/34, 1935/36, 1936/37, and 1937/38, that for 1935/36 being pamphlet anexo to the *Memoria de hacienda* presented in 1936. Beginning with no. 1, Jan. 1945, a *Boletín de información mensual* has been circulated, usually in the *Revista*, including a monthly commentary on the control orders (resoluciones) and statistical tables.

In connection with the control of alien property, the bank has printed two parts of a compilation of the regulatory materials under the title: *Medidas sobre control administración de bienes de extranjeros, compilación arreglada por el dr. Pedro Gómez Naranjo, asesor jurídico del Fondo de estabilización*, part 1 covering 1941/43, and part 2, 1943/44.

The history of the national banking institutions previous to the Banco de la República may be traced as follows.

In Jan. 1881, a Banco nacional had been created by law 39 of 1880 (June 6) and continued operations until placed in liquidation by law 70 of 1894. The national bank was under the supervision of the Ministerio del tesoro, and the reports of the manager seem to have been printed in the ministerial report as well as issued

separately. Law 33 of 1903 (Oct. 26) dealing with the monetary system and the authorization of paper money provided for a Junta de amortización, which seem to have issued only the following: *Informe al Congreso y al Gobierno ejecutivo*, 1904 (101 pp.); *Documentos*, 1904 (124 pp.) and *Comunicación al ministro del tesoro*, 1904 (15 pp.). At the instance of the government the Banco central was organized in 1905 as a stock company and continued to exist until it was absorbed by the Banco de Bogotá in 1928, and seems to have printed annually an *Informe y balance presentados a la asamblea de accionistas*. Law 69 of 1909 relating to the stability of foreign exchange and currency redemption provided for a three member Junta de conversión composed of one senator and two representatives, which presented a printed *Informe* of its transactions to the legislative branch annually from 1910 through 1922.

OTHER BANKING INSTITUTIONS

To ameliorate conditions of agricultural credit, the Banco agrícola hipotecario was set up by law 68 of 1924, law 110 of 1923 having never been put into effect. The agricultural mortgage bank was organized with government participation in the capital. Its annual reports have been published in separate form under the title *Informe del gerente y balance*.

Closely related in activity has been the Caja de crédito agrario, industrial y minero, which was created as the Caja de crédito agrario by law 57 of 1931, attached to the Banco agrícola hipotecario and by legislative decree 553 of 1932 (Mar. 23) reorganized as an independent institution under the name Caja de crédito agrario e industrial, half of the capital being in the name of the government. By decree 1480 of 1942 (June 22), it was designated as the Caja de crédito agrario, industrial y minero. The Caja colombiano de ahorros is managed as a section, and decree 2969bis of 1944 (Dec. 26) authorizes steps to place the management of the Banco agrícola hipotecario under its management. Details of the functioning of the Caja de crédito agrario, industrial y minero are reported by the manager in a separately printed *Informe anual* (previously *Informe semestral*). An overall picture of the agricultural credit functioning was presented to the Cámara de representantes in 1943 by the Revisoria fiscal de instituciones oficiales de crédito under the title *El crédito agrario en Colombia* (170 pp.) supplemented by *El crédito agrario regional* (199, 151 pp.)

The Corporación colombiana de crédito was established by executive decree 234 of 1932 (Feb. 11) for a 10 year period as "una corporación de crédito, cuyo fin principal sea el de negociar con bancos nacionales y extranjeros, establecidos en el país y que se licieren accionistas de dicha entidad, aquella parte de su cartera que a juicio de ellos, requiera para su liquidación facilidades, arreglo y transacciones de índole especial." The corporation was required to present annually an "Informe" to be printed in the *Diario oficial*, and seems to have been placed in liquidation about 1943.

To help solve problems of banking and private debts as well as to reestablish mortgage credits, the Banco central hipotecario was established in July 1932, by extraordinary decree 711 of 1932 (Apr. 22), with a capital subscribed by the Banco de la república, the Banco de Bogotá, Banco de Colombia, Banco comercial de Barranquilla, and Banco hipotecario de Colombia, and has issued a semiannual *Balance e informes* of its transactions from July-Dec. 1932 to date.

For the development of rural housing, the Instituto de crédito territorial was created by decree 200 of 1939 (Jan. 28). In 1940 a national league for rural housing (Liga nacional por la vivienda rural) was created. By decree 1579 of 1942 (July 2) the functions were enlarged to include urban housing, the capital at the same

being increased. A series entitled *Circular* beginning with no. 1, July 18, 1940, contains the rules of the Instituto.

OTHER FISCAL AGENCIES

The Tesorería general de la república which prepares the daily statement "Movimiento de fondos" printed in the *Diario oficial* seems to have published in separate form only a single report, that for the first half of 1925 under the title *Informe del tesorero general de la república, 1925*.

The Tribunal supremo de aduanas, authorized by article 309, law 79 of 1931, has issued a separate printed *Informe* presented in 1933, 1934, and 1935, the first presented in 1932, being in the *Memoria de hacienda, 1932*. Rulings of the customs court are issued fairly frequently in foolscap folio mimeographed sheets under the title *Circular . . . por medio de la cual se dan a conocer las aclaraciones hechas por el Tribunal*.

The Departamento nacional de provisiones, the general supply department for the government, was set up as an independent agency by law 109 of 1923 (Dec. 12), was placed under the Ministerio de gobierno as the Sección de provisiones del gobierno nacional by decree 518 bis of 1931 (Mar. 13), was transferred to the Ministerio de agricultura y comercio in 1934, and by decree 251 of 1937 (Jan. 31) attached to Hacienda. Data about materials and other supply matters have been printed in its *Revista de provisiones* (originally *Revista del Departamento de provisiones*) from año 1, no. 1, Aug. 1924, to año 6, no. 50, Feb.-Mar., 1931, and in its *Revista de provisiones del gobierno nacional* from año 1, no. 1, Mar.-Apr. 1931, to año. 13, no. 149-150, July-Aug., 1943. An *Informe* in separate pamphlet form has been printed at least as presented 1929, 1935, 1937, and 1939.

INSTITUTO GEOGRAFICO MILITAR Y CATASTRAL

Law 65 of 1939 (Dec. 20) provided for the unification and preparation of the organization of the "catastro nacional" through a Sección nacional de catastro in Hacienda.

By decree 153 of 1940 (Jan. 31) the Instituto geográfico militar, established under the Ministerio de guerra by decree 1440 of 1935 (Aug. 13) as the principal mapping agency of the government in place of the Departamento de levantamiento*, absorbed the Sección de catastro and was placed under the Ministerio de hacienda y crédito público as the Instituto geográfico militar y catastral. A program of mapping is envisioned, not only topographic maps, but catastral maps, and soil survey maps. During 1942-43 some 16 preliminary sheets for various municipalities in the Department of Cundinamarca were printed. At least twenty sheets of a preliminary map on a scale of 1:25,000 have been printed.

From Nov. 1936 to Nov. 1939, nos. 1-9 and an extra number for "Navidad 1938" of the *Revista geográfica de Colombia* were published including maps and plates. In 1941-42, the two volume work *El catastro nacional* by Hernando Posado Cuellar. A series entitled *Publicación especial* is being issued, probably for the use of the staff in the main, no. 2 (1943) being entitled *Sistema de proyección para la carta geográfica de Colombia*, and no. 6 (1944) *Tablas y formulas para el uso del hipsometro y para la refracción astronómica*. Other cartographic works have also been carried out by the Oficina de longitudes y fronteras in the Ministerio de relaciones exteriores.

* About 1920 eight sheets of a *Carta militar de Colombia* on a scale of 1:25,000, relating to Bogotá and vicinity were printed.

COMISIÓN COROGRÁFICA

At this point mention may be made of the early survey, the Comisión corográfica organized in 1849 under an enactment of 1839. Col. Agustín Codazzi, the head of the survey died in 1859. In 1856, a *Jeografía física y política de las provincias de la Nueva Granada* covering only the provinces of Socorro, Vélez, Tunja and Tundama (363 pp.) was printed for the survey. With the data assembled under Codazzi in 1862-63 a two volume *Jeografía física i política de los Estados unidos de Colombia* prepared by Felipe Pérez was published by the government of Colombia, in 1864 a *Carta geográfica de los Estados unidos de Colombia*, scale 1:350,000 prepared by Manuel Ponce de León published at Bogotá (printed in Paris, France)* in 1865 a *Jeografía general de los Estados unidos de Colombia* (376 pp.) prepared by Felipe Pérez was printed in Paris; and in 1889 [i. e. 1890], the *Atlas geográfico e histórico de la república de Colombia (antigua Nueva Granada) el cual comprende las repúblicas de Venezuela y Ecuador*, prepared by Manuel M. Paz and Felipe Pérez, was published at Paris. Results of the botanical section of the Comisión corográfica by José Triana and J. E. Planchon were published at Paris in two volumes, 1862-67 under the title *Prodomus florae novogranatensis*.

A series of unpublished documents of the Comisión corográfica was printed in vols. 16-17 of the *Anales de ingeniería*.

* A separate *Carta corográfica* for each state of Colombia on a scale of 1:810,000 was also issued in the same year.

Ministerio de Higiene

Public health functions were first given ministerial status as a part of the Ministerio de trabajo, higiene y previsión social, created by law 96 of 1938 (Aug. 6), and were by law 27 of 1946 (Dec. 2) segregated to form the Ministerio de higiene, a minister being appointed as of Dec. 11.

The functions forming the present ministry had their origins in the Junta central de higiene, established under the Ministerio de fomento by law 30 of 1887 (Oct. 20). By law 33 of 1913 (Oct. 18) the Junta was for a short time replaced by a Consejo superior de sanidad, attached to the Ministerio de gobierno, but was re-established by law 84 of 1914. By law 32 of 1918 (Oct. 29), the Junta was replaced by the Dirección nacional de higiene (Ministerio de instrucción pública), transferred by decree 266 of 1920 (Feb. 6) to the Ministerio de agricultura y comercio, and then to the Ministerio de instrucción pública on Jan. 1, 1924. An independent Departamento nacional de higiene was established by law 1 of 1931 (Jan 5), but was attached to the Ministerio de gobierno by decree 1909 of 1933 (Nov. 20), then transferred to the Ministerio de agricultura y comercio by decree 110 of 1935 (Jan. 23), then to the Ministerio de educación nacional by decree 829 of 1936 (Apr. 17), and was finally absorbed in the Ministerio de trabajo, higiene y previsión social upon its creation by law 96 of 1938 (Aug. 6). By decree 1375 of 1945 and decree 970 of 1946 (Mar. 6), the public health services had been regrouped as the Dirección nacional de salubridad.

The principal publication of the public health services has been the monthly *Revista de higiene*, which began with 1888 and continued to 1941, printing reports on public health activities as well as laws and regulations. From Mar. 1932 to Mar.-Apr. 1942, a popular public health circular for free distribution was published under the title *Salud y sanidad*. With Dec. 1946, at the time of the establishment of the Ministerio de higiene, a monthly publication for the dissemination of public health information was begun under the title *Salud* by the Servicio cooperativo interamericano de salud pública (SCISP), which had been established by decree 41 of 1943 (Jan. 13) carrying out an agreement between the ministry and the Coordinator of Interamerican affairs of the United States.

For the Dirección nacional de higiene, an *Informe anual* was issued in separate form for the years 1918/19 to 1922/23 as well as included in the ministerial *Memorias*. For the Departamento nacional de higiene, an extensive *Informe del director* was presented in 1932, 1937 and 1938. From 1939 to 1946, reports on the public health agencies are contained in the annual *Memoria del ministro de trabajo, higiene y previsión social al Congreso*.

To deal with the problems of leprosy, a Dirección general de lazaretos was established under the Ministerio de instrucción pública by law 32 of 1918 (Oct. 29), then transferred to the Ministerio de agricultura y comercio by decree 266 of 1920 (Feb. 6), and then returned to the Ministerio de instrucción pública on Jan. 1, 1924. By law 98 of 1931, the Dirección general was absorbed by the Departamento nacional de higiene. Reports of the Dirección general de lazaretos were issued in separate form corresponding to the years 1927 through 1930.

By resolución 131 of 1934 (Aug. 16) of the Departamento nacional de higiene, a Laboratorio central de investigación de lepra was set up, and subsequently named Instituto Federico Lleras Acosta de investigación médica in honor of the first director. Apparently publications of the staff have been made in various medical journals.

The Instituto nacional de higiene "Samper y Martínez" established in 1916 through private initiative was placed under the Departamento nacional de higiene

by law 100 of 1928. Of the *Boletín* of the Institute, no. 1 is dated Oct. 1927; no. 2, Aug. 1941.

A Comisión de especialidades farmacéuticas, established by law 11 of 1920 (Sept. 15) to regulate the preparation, importation and sale of pharmaceutical products, functions under the chairmanship of the dean of the Facultad de farmacia. On pp. 130-230 of *Legislación farmacéutica colombiana* (Bogotá, 1940) by Jorge Emilio Orozco R. is a compilation of the orders (resoluciones) and a list of the products licensed.

Examination and registration of physicians is under the Junta central de títulos médicos, which was authorized under the Ministerio de educación nacional by article 7 of law 67 of 1935 (Dec. 4) and transferred to the Ministerio de trabajo, higiene y previsión social by decree 2051 of 1941 (Nov. 28). Examination and registration of dentists is under the Junta central de títulos odontológicos, which was established under the Ministerio de educación nacional by article 5 of decree 361 of 1931, and transferred to the Ministerio de trabajo, higiene y previsión social by decree 2261 of 1941 (Dec. 30). Examination and registration of pharmacists is under the Junta central de títulos farmacéuticos, which was set up by article 14 of resolución 202 of 1936 (Nov. 12). The following work containing laws, decrees, orders and treaties relating to the practice of the professions as well as those registered by the Ministerio de educación nacional in 1937: *Guía del profesional colombiano*, dirigida y anotada por Luis Eduardo Méndez Q. Primera edición.

Ministerio de Justicia

Law 68 of 1945 (Dec. 21) provided for the creation of the Ministerio de justicia, principally through the segregation of functions from the Ministerio de gobierno, but the formal organization was only provided for as of Jan. 16, 1947, by decree 0105 of 1947 (Jan. 17), the following being the bureaus:

Departamento de vigilancia de la rama jurisdiccional y del Ministerio público

Departamento jurídico taking over the Dirección de justicia.

Departamento general de establecimientos de detención, pena y medidas de seguridad, taking over the Dirección general de prisiones and the management of national penitentiaries, prisons, penal colonies, and reformatories

Instituto central de medicina legal*

Departamento de presupuesto, contabilidad, control y pagaduría. The minister of justice had been appointed as of Dec. 11, 1946.

Earlier, by law 13 of 1890 (Oct. 13), a Ministerio de justicia had been established by detaching certain services from the Ministerio de gobierno. A biennial *Informe del ministro de justicia* was presented to Congress in 1892 and 1894. Law 11 of 1894 (Sept. 25) provided that the Ministerio de justicia be abolished as of Jan. 1, 1895, the services then being reabsorbed by the Ministerio de gobierno.

* The Instituto central de medicina legal was created under the Ministerio de gobierno by law 53 of 1914 (Oct. 29), and in more recent years has published its studies and investigations in an irregularly issued review *Revista de medicina legal de Colombia*, the first number being for Aug. 1935.

121/144-: *Boletín de minas y petróleos* (Ministerio de minas y petróleos).

There have been many consolidated numbers especially the following: 1931: 25-27, 28-30, 31-33, 34-36; 1932: 37-42, 43-48; 1933: 49-54, 55-60; 1934: 61-62, 63-65, 66, 67-72; 1935: 73-78, 79-84; 1936: 85-90, 91-96; 1937: 97-102, 103-108; 1938: 109-120; 1939-40: 121-144.

No. 43-48 (July-Dec. 1932) contains a compilation of mining legislation in Colombia to and including law 38 of 1887. No. 121-144 (1939-40) is devoted to technical papers from the Servicio geológico nacional, forming really a supplementary volume to the *Compilación de estudios geológicos*. No. 148 (1943) is devoted to the *Proyecto de la ley sobre Código de minas*.

With the series title *Biblioteca del "Boletín de minas y petróleo"* vols. 1-6 were published 1929-32 under the title *Documentos referentes al proyecto de ley del petróleo presentado por el gobierno al Congreso nacional en las sesiones de 1929* (vol. 5-6: *Documentos referentes a la Ley del petróleo, Ley 37 de 1931*), containing not only the full reports of Congressional committees, the debates in both chambers of congress, the law and the regulatory decree, but the inquiry in national petroleum legislation, the reports of the foreign experts H. Foster Bain and Sir Thomas H. Holland, the study by the Interventor de petróleos, and the proceedings of the meetings preparing the proposed legislation.

The detailed annual report of the Ministerio de minas y petróleos has been presented to Congress each year beginning with 1940. For 1940, 1941, and 1942, it has the title *Informe del ministro de minas y petróleos al Congreso nacional*. For 1942 the main volume is accompanied by another styled "anexo al tomo 1." For 1943, 1945 and 1946, the annual report has the title *Memoria del ministro de minas y petróleos . . .*. For 1944, the title was more briefly *Memoria de minas y petróleos*, the volume being accompanied by two separate anexos: *Proyecto de ley "sobre petróleos"* (194 pp.) and *Proyecto de ley sobre petróleos aprobado por la honorable Cámara de representantes, Diciembre de 1944* (56 pp.). For 1945, there are two volumes, the first being called "tomo 1 (anexo)" and the second "tomo II anexo)," the first 78 pages of vol. 1 containing the "exposición" having been earlier issued separately with title *Memoria del ministro de minas y petróleos al honorable Congreso de 1945*. For 1946 the single volume contains the "exposición" and "Anexos I: Últimas disposiciones sobre minas y petróleos, 1945-1946."

The Servicio geológico nacional had its origin in Apr. 1917 as the Comisión científica nacional under the authority of law 83 of 1916 for geological study. Owing to the economic situation between 1933 and 1938, there was little activity, but in 1938 it was reestablished under the Departamento de petróleos, as the Servicio geológico nacional. In the period 1933-38, four volumes of results were published under the title *Compilación de estudios geológicos oficiales en Colombia—1917 a 1933* (vol. 1-3 by the Departamento de minas y petróleos, having the series title *Biblioteca del Departamento de minas y petróleos*, and vol. 4 was published by the Departamento de petróleos). Vol. 1 prepared by Robert Scheibe contained nine detailed geologic maps: vol. 2 was prepared by Otto Stutzer and Ernst A. Schiebe; vol. 3 prepared by Emil Grosse included a catalog of the Museo petrográfico and seven sheet maps; vol. 4 (pt. 1 text, pt. 2 atlas of 11 maps) deals with the Río Magdalena and contains studies by Emil Grosse, F. Weiske and Hans Stille. Earlier there had been four numbers prepared by R. Schiebe from 1918 to 1928 under the Ministerio de obras públicas and the Ministerio de industrias of the series *Documentos de la Comisión científica nacional*, no. 2 being the general report presented in 1922, and no. 3 "Croquis geológico del sur de Antioquia", 1 sheet printed at Berlin, Germany, 1921).

In 1937-38, the Departamento de minas y petróleos issued in three parts the

Estudios geológicos y paleontológicos sobre la cordillera oriental de Colombia (printed at Berlin, Germany) based on the investigation and materials of the Comisión científica nacional. The first part is the geological study by E. A. Schiebe and is accompanied by a general geological map of the region (1932) on a scale of 1:1,000,000. Parts two and three containing the paleontological studies are paged continuously (pp. 1-147) and are both accompanied by a separate "folleto de láminas," also numbered continuously (1-27).

Beginning with vol. 5 (1942), the studies under the Servicio geológico nacional are published under the title *Compilación de los estudios geológicos oficiales en Colombia*. Vol. 5, with studies by José Royo y Gómez, Roberto Sarmiento Soto, Edouard Reymond, Victor Oppenheim, and Wallace Fetzer, contains a number of maps and charts. Vol. 6 (1945) is accompanied by two separate anexos: 1. "Mapa geológico general de la república de Colombia" on a scale of 1:2,000,000, and 2. "Bibliografía geológico geográfica y minera de Colombia" by José Royo y Gómez.

An Interventoría nacional de petróleos was established by law 13 of 1922 (Apr. 10) "sobre inspección, vigilancia y fiscalización de las explotaciones de hidrocarburos," and the Interventor was designated from 1923 to 1927 as Interventor visitador de explotaciones petrolíferas. Law 85 of 1928 provided for election of the Interventor by Congress for two year terms. The interventor's annual report on the activities of the oil industry has been printed annually under the title *Informe ... al Congreso nacional* beginning with 1923.

Ministerio de Obras Publicas

The origin of the ministry may be traced to the branch Fomento in the Secretaría de hacienda y fomento organized under law of May 11, 1863. A separate Secretaría de fomento was organized under law 10 of 1880 (Mar. 25), and became the Ministerio de fomento in Aug. 1886. In 1894, law 11 (Sept. 25) abolished the Ministerio de fomento, and merged its functions in the Ministerio de hacienda.*

In 1905, the Ministerio de obras públicas was established by legislative decree 7 of 1905 (Jan. 17) detaching from the Ministerio de hacienda certain functions that had constituted the earlier Ministerio de fomento. In fact for several years the name Ministerio de obras públicas y fomento was often used. Decree 1038 of 1908 (Sept. 21) definitely organized the ministry which then included Bienes nacionales, Minas, Patentes de invención, Registro de marcas de fábrica y comercio, Fomento, Ferrocarriles, Caminos, Puentes, Edificios nacionales, and Tierras baldías. Several of the sections including Navegación fluvial were segregated by authority of law 25 of 1913 (Oct. 8) to form the Ministerio de agricultura y comercio as of Aug. 7, 1914. The section Navegación fluvial was returned to Obras públicas Aug. 1, 1916.

The principal publication of the ministry is the *Memoria de obras públicas*, the report of the ministry, its bureaus and other agencies, presented to Congress regularly each year beginning with 1909. Normally the *Memoria* is composed of the expository statement (Exposición) of the minister and of the anexos or documentos including laws, decrees, contracts, bureau reports,* statistics, etc., relating to highways, construction and maintenance, rivers, river works and navigation, and the erection of public buildings. In some earlier years the anexos or documentos have been printed in a volume separate from the exposición, not always with a clear indication of there being two parts. The anexo (371 pp.) to the one presented in 1930 is entitled *Caminos y carreteras nacionales, informe del ingeniero Enrique Uribe Ramírez, director general del ramo* and is a comprehensive report on the state of highways and highway construction. While usually the *Memoria* covers the twelve months since the presentation of the previous one, that presented in 1909 covers the period from 1905 to 1909. Those presented in 1909, 1910, and 1911 are entitled *Informe*, likewise the documentos volume presented in 1919. That presented in 1912 has the title *Memoria al Congreso*, and those presented in the years 1913 through 1935 and 1943, *Memoria del ministro de obras públicas al Congreso de . . .*

Folded sheet maps of Colombia showing highways, railways, and navigable waters, with the state of works or proposed works constitute a special feature of the *Memoria de obras públicas* likely to escape notice. Probably most of these were also issued separately in sheet form, at least for administrative use, without indication as having been bound as a part of the *Memoria*. The principal maps are listed as follows in the order of the year of presentation of *Memorias*:

1929: *Plan de carreteras nacionales para 1929*. Scale; 1:2,000,000.—*Mapa que muestra el estado de los ferrocarriles colombianos en abril de 1929*. Scale 1:1,500,000.

* Systematic reporting on the portfolio Fomento, 1863-1904 is to be found as follows:
Secretaría de hacienda y fomento: *Informe* presented annually from 1864 to 1870.
Secretaría de fomento: *Memoria* presented annually from 1881 to 1885.
Ministerio de fomento: *Informe* presented biennially in 1888, 1890, 1892, and 1894.
Ministerio de hacienda: *Informe* presented 1896, 1898, 1904.

* Seldom if ever printed separately

1930: (anexo vol.): *Esquema de la red de carreteras, ferrocarriles, cables aéreos y de las zonas en que se ha dividido el territorio de la república para la administración de las carreteras.*

1934: *Esquema general de vías del país, año de 1934.*

1936: *Red nacional de carreteras en diciembre de 1935.* Scale, 1:2,000,000.

1937: *Vías navegables.*

1938: *Red nacional de carreteras en agosto de 1938.* Scale 1:2,000,000. *Red de carreteras nacionales de mayor urgencia.* VII (July) 1938.

1939: *Nomenclatura de las carreteras nacionales.* Scale 1:1,500,000. *Mapa de vías de comunicación en 1939.* Scale, 1:1,500,000.

1940: *Red de carreteras nacionales en abril de 1940.* Scale, 1:2,000,000.

1941: *Red de carreteras nacionales en mayo de 1941.* Scale, 1:2,000,000.

1942: *Mapa vial* (highways and railways). 4 sheets. Scale 1:1,000,000.

1943: *Red de carreteras nacionales en julio de 1943.* Scale, 1:2,000,000.

1945: *Mapa vial de Colombia.* Scale, 1,1,000,000—*Croquis de las vías del sur.* 1:500,000.

During the period 1906–14 the ministry provided for more prompt publication of laws, decrees, orders, etc., agricultural and meteorological information, patent and trade mark notices as well as some articles and notes, principally agricultural, in the monthly *Revista del Ministerio de obras públicas (Sección de agricultura, colonización e inmigración)* año 1, no. 1,—año 8, no. 12, Mar. 1906–Dec. 1914. Through July 1908 it had the title *Revista del Ministerio de obras públicas y fomento*. In 1915 it was continued under the new Ministerio de agricultura y comercio as the *Revista agrícola*.

Then again in 1924 and 1925 an irregular *Revista del Ministerio de obras públicas*, tomo 1, no. 1/2—tomo 2, no. 17/24, Jan./Feb. 1924–May/Dec. 1925 provided more prompt and extensive publication of laws, decrees, and reports relating to railways, highways, port and river works, and public buildings, than was furnished by the annual *Memoria*. No. 17/24 was devoted to the separate *Memoria detallada de los estudios del río Magdalena, obras proyectadas para su arreglo y resumen del presupuesto*.

At times the ministry has published, or sponsored the publication, of various works within the fields of its interest such as the volume of the proceedings and papers of the Primer Congreso de mejoras nacionales, held at Bogotá, Oct. 12–20, 1917.

The railway and highway functions of the ministry are grouped together as the Dirección general de ferrocarriles y carreteras, formed in the early 1930's by the merging of the Dirección general de ferrocarriles* and the Dirección general de carreteras y caminos.** Various railway and highway maps of Colombia as itemized under the *Memoria* seem to be only publications of this bureau.

To control funds appropriated for public construction, particularly railroads where construction had been suspended, an Administración general de bienes was created by decrees 46 and 343 of 1932, was reorganized by law 142 of 1937 as the Dirección de bienes y comercio, and was designated in 1941 as Dirección general. By decree 490 of 1944 (Mar. 2) became Sección de comercio y almacenes.

Administration on a commercial basis of the various railways owned by the national government was by law 29 of 1931 (Feb. 18) vested in a Consejo admi-

* A reorganization on Jan. 1, 1924, by decree 1708, Dec. 17, 1923 of the earlier Oficina de ferrocarriles.

** Created by law 70 of 1916 as the Dirección general de caminos nacionales. A comprehensive report from the Dirección general de caminos y carreteras was printed as an anexo volume for the *Memoria* presented in 1930.

nistrativo de los ferrocarriles nacionales, which with the rights and privileges of a "persona jurídica autónoma" began to function on Oct. 26, 1931, and to take over the railways on Jan. 1, 1932. Detailed statistics of financial and technical operations, monthly, semiannual and annual reports, orders, regulations and occasional articles have been published also from the beginning of the work of the Consejo in the *Revista del Consejo administrativo de los ff. cc. nacionales* (no. 1, Feb. 1932) which began publication as a monthly taking the place of reviews issued by the various railroads. Although issued originally monthly the *Revista* has become more or less irregular, nos. 69, 70 and 71 being combined numbers for the years 1942, 1943, and 1944. Some folded maps have been published with various numbers of the *Revista*, among them being the following:

No. 23 (Dec. 1933): *Plano de Bogotá*, 1934. Scale, 1:20,000.

No. 36-37 (Feb.-Mar. 1935): *Mapa ferroviario de la república de Colombia*, 1935. Scale, 1:3,250,00.

No. 42-43 (July-Aug. 1935): *Ferrocarriles nacionales y sus conexiones, agosto de 1935*. Scale, 1:4,400,000.

No. 63 (Sept.-Dec. 1939): *Esquema de las obras que han de construirse con el producto del bono ferroviario para completar la red ferroviaria del país, diciembre de 1939*.

No. 66 (Feb. 1941): *Mapa de los ferrocarriles y carreteras administrados o en conexión con el Consejo . . . diciembre de 1936*. Scale 1:2,000,000.

For the IV Congreso suramericano de ferrocarriles (Bogotá, Feb. 1941) there was a special number (no. 66) on the railways of Colombia. The proceedings and papers of the Congress itself were issued at the Imprenta nacional in 3 volumes, 1941-43.

An annual *Informe . . . al ministro de obras* corresponding to the years 1942, 1943, and 1944 has been issued in separate form.

Development of railways in Colombia previous to 1931 when the Consejo was established is treated in detail in the volumes by Alfredo Ortega entitled *Ferrocarriles de Colombia* in the series "Biblioteca de historia nacional," vol. 26 (1920-23) and 47 (1932). Ortega had been chief of the Sección de ferrocarriles of the ministry 1905-14 and 1919-20.

River navigation as well as river and port works are under the supervision of the Dirección general de navegación y puertos, established by decree 1155 of 1928 (June 22). Relatively few separate publications seem to have been issued aside from the following: *Código de comercio marítimo y fluvial*, by Alfredo Currea L., 1930; *Decreto número 1661 de 1933 por el cual se dictan disposiciones sobre navegación fluvial*, 1933; *El río Magdalena: publicación informativa, trabajos y estadística*, 1933; *Aviso a los navegantes*, no. 1 (Feb. 1932), 2 (Oct. 1933), and 3 (July 1937); *República de Colombia: Vías navegables*, map, 1937, which had also been included in the *Memoria de obras públicas* presented in 1937.

Commercial navigation services on the rivers of the South operating under the Ministerio de guerra were transferred to Obras públicas by decree 1760 of 1938 (Sept. 29) and organized as a business enterprise under the name Empresa nacional de navegación del sur with headquarters at Florencia. Under law 20 of 1944, a Compañía nacional de navegación was organized at Bogotá on Feb. 26, 1945, taking over the Empresa.

To supervise motor transport facilities and tariffs a Dirección nacional de transportes y tarifas was set up by decree 400 of 1942 (Feb. 14). Also in 1942, the regulatory agency for public utilities which had been established under the name Departamento de empresa de servicio público in the Ministerio de la economía

nacional by decree 354 of 1939 (Feb. 15) as required by law 126 of 1938 (Oct. 26) was transferred to Obras públicas.

An advisory body to the ministry under the name of Consejo nacional de vías de comunicación was established by law 89 of 1928, its duties being redefined by decree 989 of 1944 (Apr. 25). Aside from the two volume collection (printed 1932-34) under the title *Compilación de estudios, conceptos e informes elaborados por el Consejo de vías de comunicación y la Comisión de tarifas ferroviarios y fluviales, cuerpos consultivos del gobierno*, information about the work of the Consejo is usually to be found only briefly in the *Memoria* of the ministry. The Comisión de tarifas ferroviarios y fluviales was created by law 98 of 1927.

The construction of public buildings is conducted by the Departamento de edificios, organized as a Dirección about 1928, as a Dirección general in 1934, and a Departamento by decree 0672 of 1947 (Feb. 24).

Under article 11, law 55 of 1927 (Nov. 10) there was provision for the election by the legislative body of three "interventores fiscales." Reports of the Interventoría fiscal de obras públicas presented in 1928, 1929, and 1930, were printed in the legislative *Anales* and also issued in separate form.

Practice of the profession of engineer in Colombia is regulated by the Consejo profesional nacional de ingeniería organized in Nov. 1938 under law 94 of 1937. Its brochure *Instrucciones sobre matrícula de ingenieros y maestros de obra*, 1939, seems to be the only separate publication of the Consejo.

A retirement fund covering the engineers serving in the Ministry was organized as the Caja de sueldos de retiro de ingenieros by decree 1910 of 1942 (Aug. 5) under the authorization of law 94, article 12, of 1937.

An equivalent for engineering matters of the academies treated under the Ministerio de educación nacional is the SOCIEDAD COLOMBIANA DE INGENIEROS which was founded May 29, 1887. By decree 336 of 1893, the society was recognized as a "cuerpo oficial consultivo," and by law 46 of 1904 (Nov. 19) as a "centro oficial consultivo." Its monthly publication the *Anales de ingeniería, órgano de la Sociedad colombiana de ingenieros*, beginning with vol. 1, no. 1, Aug. 1887, contains not only scientific papers of members but much data relative to the activities of the ministry. The *Anales de ingeniería* has ten year indexes. As a part of the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary, the society organized late in 1937 the Primer Congreso bolivariana de ingeniería, and published the two volumes of proceedings and papers in 1938.

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

The Ministry of foreign relations was established by the Constitution of 1821 as the Secretaría de relaciones exteriores. By decree of Aug. 12, 1831, it was attached to the Interior department as the Secretaría del interior i de relaciones exteriores. By law of May 11, 1843, it again became an independent department as the Secretaría de relaciones exteriores, in the years 1846-48 being designated as the Secretaría de relaciones exteriores y mejoras internas. By a decree of Nov. 23, 1861, it was designated as the Secretaría de lo estado i relaciones exteriores. By law of Feb. 9, 1863, it reverted to the original name. The law of May 11, 1863, once more attached it to the Interior department as the Secretaría de lo interior i de relaciones exteriores. Law 10 of 1880 (Mar. 25) again elevated it to the status of an independent department (Secretaría de relaciones exteriores). In law 7 of 1886 (Aug. 25), it was given the designation of Ministerio de relaciones exteriores.

The principal publication of the ministry is the report on foreign relations presented regularly to the ordinary sessions of Congress. This was first presented in 1823 under the title *Memoria de la Secretaría de estado y relaciones exteriores de la república de Colombia, leída al primer Congreso constitucional el día 21 de abril de 1823—13* (Posada 631). The second (8 pp.) presented in 1826 is entitled *A los honorables el Senado y Cámara de representantes de la república reunidos en Congreso* (Posada 924). The third presented in 1827 is entitled *Exposición que el secretario de estado en el despacho de relaciones exteriores de la república de Colombia hace al Congreso de 1827 sobre los negocios de su departamento* (Posada 965). The fourth is entitled *Exposición que el ministro secretario de estado en el despacho de relaciones exteriores del gobierno de la república presenta a la Convención granadina de 1831 sobre los negocios de su departamento* (Posada 1180). From 1833 to 1843, it was presented annually as a part of the *Exposición* (later *Memoria* in 1843) of the Secretaría del interior i relaciones exteriores. From 1844 to 1855, it was presented annually as the *Informe del secretario de relaciones exteriores* (slight variations); in 1856, 1857, and 1858 as *Exposición*; in 1860 and 1861 as *Memoria*. The volume of 1860 includes correspondence with France relative to the claims of Jacquet, Boudreau and Caillaud on pp. 1-cxvi. From 1865 to 1880, it was presented annually as a part of the *Exposición* (later *Memoria*) del secretario de lo interior i relaciones exteriores (slight variations). From 1881 to 1885, it was presented annually as the *Memoria del secretario de relaciones exteriores*. None were presented in 1886 and 1887. From 1888 to 1898, it was presented biennially under the title *Informe* In 1904, 1910, and 1911, the report was likewise entitled *Informe*, there having been none between 1898 and 1904 and between 1904 and 1910. In 1912, 1913, and 1914, it was presented as the *Memoria del ministro de relaciones exteriores al Congreso*, that of 1913 having a volume of "documentos" as well as an anexo entitled *Tratados públicos de Colombia . . . 1906-12*, and that of 1914, two anexos, the first being *Tratado entre la república de Colombia y los Estados unidos de América*, and the second *Tratados, convenciones y acuerdos por el Congreso nacional de 1913*. From 1915 through 1934, it was presented annually as the *Informe del ministro de relaciones exteriores al Congreso*. From 1935 through 1938, the title is *Memoria del ministro de relaciones exteriores al Congreso*; from 1939 through 1941, *Memoria presentada al Congreso*, the cover-title being *Memoria de relaciones exteriores presentada al Congreso*; and from 1942 to date, *Memoria de relaciones exteriores presentada al Congreso*. The report on foreign relations usually includes treaties and treaty matters, lists of diplomatic and consular officials, naturalizations, extraditions, etc. Those for the period 1823-

1915 have been reprinted in vols. 3-5 of the *Anales diplomáticos y consulares de Colombia*.

Diplomatic documents in separate form, usually to be regarded as supplementary to the *Memorias*, have occasionally been issued as follows:

1896: *Limites de Colombia con Costa Rica, memoria . . . por F. de P. Borda.*

1903: *Canal de Panamá: documentos relativos a las negociaciones para la apertura esta vía interoceánica.*

1904: *Libro azul. Documentos diplomáticos sobre el canal y la rebelión del istmo de Panamá.*

1906: *La honra nacional y el ex-ministro Mendoza Pérez.*

1908: *Tratado sobre límites y libre navegación y convenio sobre modus vivendi en el río Putomayo entre las repúblicas de Colombia y Brasil (Documentos).*

1934: *El conflicto de Leticia.* (2d ed., 1934-35.)

1935: *Protocolo de Río de Janeiro (documentos relativos a su aprobación).*

1939: *Nuestra revolución económica (colaboración).*

The treaties and other international acts are promulgated in the official gazette. Texts including those of administrative agreements are ordinarily included in the *Memoria*. So far as the international acts are subject to legislative approval, they are included in the sessional volume of laws. Individual treaties seem seldom to have been published in separate pamphlet form, although law 7 of 1944 (Nov. 30) now provides for the printing of subsequent treaties and conventions in a numbered series of pamphlets.

In 1939, the latest treaty collection entitled *Tratados y convenios de Colombia: colección hecha por Eduardo Guzmán Esponda 1919-38* was printed, including certain earlier pacts that had only been ratified subsequently. For the period 1920-31, there is also a collection by José Manuel Pérez Sarmiento in the *Boletín del Ministerio de relaciones exteriores*, 2.a época, vol. 1, no. 3-5, 1931.

The first treaty collection was printed at Bogotá in 1826 under the title *Colección de tratados de paz, amistad, alianza y comercio concluidos por la república de Colombia durante el período constitucional desde 1821 hasta 1826*. It was also printed at Caracas in 1826 as *Tratados que la república de Colombia ha celebrado con varias potencias*.

The *Colección de tratados públicos*, 1822-44, is contained on pp. 415-460 of the *Recopilación de leyes de la Nueva Granada, formada i publicada en cumplimiento de la lei de 4 de mayo de 1843 i por comisión del poder ejecutivo, por Lino de Pombo*, 1845.

The next collection was printed in 1866 as *Colección de tratados públicos, convenciones y declaraciones diplomáticos de los Estados unidos de Colombia*.

The two volume collection by Pedro Ignacio Cadena printed in 1883-84 under the title *Colección de tratados públicos, convenciones y declaraciones diplomáticos de los Estados unidos de Colombia* gives first the treaties in force and then includes those that the editor considered no longer in effect. A first supplement was printed in 1906, and a second in 1913 as *Anexo a la Memoria de 1913*.

The collection *Tratados públicos*, [1811-1919], was printed as vol. 6 (1920) of the *Anales diplomáticos y consulares*, edited by Antonio José Uribe. In 1906 Eduardo Posada had published in the *Boletín de historia y antigüedades*, vol. 4, no. 41, pp. 257-292, a list of the treaties concluded from 1811 to 1906, including those never ratified. A list of the treaties concluded from 1811 to 1927 with indication of those no longer in force is printed in the *Manual diplomático y consular colombiano*, by José María Pérez Sarmiento, 5th edition, 1927.

A compilation of commercial treaties and agreements in force, prepared by Carlos Portocarrero M. of the Departamento de asuntos económicos y comerciales and

printed in 1946 (256 pp.) under the title *Tratados y convenios comerciales de Colombia (1829-1944)*, represents an aspect of increasing importance.

An effort to have a more frequent publication of material than afforded by the *Memoria* is represented by the *Boletín del Ministerio de relaciones exteriores*, issued from tomo 1, no. 1, Sept. 1907, to tomo 8, no. 5, 1915, and again from vol. 1, no. 1, Nov. 1930, to vol. 4, no. 6, Nov.-Dec. 1934. During this later period from about Mar. 1931 to at least May 15, 1933, some eighty-odd numbers of a mimeographed *Boletín de noticias* had been issued to make available to the diplomatic missions and consular offices current material of importance. This was continued from about Sept. 1934 to Feb. 3, 1944, by a mimeographed *Boletín semanal de noticias para las embajadas, legaciones y consulados de la república*, of which 491 numbers were issued. Beginning with año 1, no. 1, Feb. 15, 1944, this was replaced by a printed publication entitled *Noticias de Colombia, boletín para el servicio exterior de la república*, issued at first fortnightly, then more or less irregularly, containing presidential messages and other important public statements, decrees, etc. A *Revista colombiana de derecho internacional: boletín del Ministerio de relaciones exteriores* has been inaugurated under the editorship of Carlos Lozano y Lozano with no. 1, dated April 15, 1947.

In the *Anales diplomáticos y consulares de Colombia*, edited by Antonio José Uribe, in six volumes, 1900-20, is a chronological compilation of the sections of presidential messages relating to foreign affairs and reports of the ministry, 1823-1915 (vol. 3-5). Vol. 5 further includes a list of the documents annexed to the *Memorias*, 1845-1915, a list of laws relating to international affairs, 1821-1914, and a list of the documents relating to the ministry printed in the official gazette, 1821-1916. Vol. 6 includes a treaty collection, 1811-1919.

A small directory of the diplomatic corps at Bogotá is issued more or less frequently under the title *Lista diplomática*, and a similar one for the consular corps under the title *Lista consular*. A listing of the foreign service as well as of diplomatic and consular representatives is given quite frequently in the *Memoria*. A historical register of missions from Colombia and to Colombia as regards Argentina, Holy See, Spain, Peru, Italy, Cuba, Chile, Mexico, Brazil, and the United States of America, prepared by José Manuel Pérez Ayala under the title *Misiones diplomáticas* was printed in the *Noticias de Colombia* during 1945.

Various manuals for the guidance of the foreign service have been published, among them being the following:

Compilación consular colombiano, 1937.

Instrucciones para los cónsules de la república, 1938.

Prontuario consular colombiano, 1938.

Guía para los funcionarios diplomáticos y consulares, 1943.

BOUNDARIES

Mapping, particularly as regards boundaries, is a function of the ministry carried out by the Oficina de longitudes y fronteras. Decree 930 of 1902 (June 11) authorized an office under the joint supervision of the Ministerio de guerra and the Ministerio de instrucción pública to draw up a general map of the republic. By decree 338 of 1903 (Mar. 16), the Servicio geográfico was organized. In 1905 the Oficina de longitudes was suspended, but was reauthorized by law of 1909, being now placed under the Ministerio de relaciones exteriores. By decree 1300 of 1938 (July), the name was changed to Oficina de longitudes y fronteras.

A general map of the country entitled *Mapa de la república de Colombia*, on a scale of 1:2,000,000 was issued in 1931 and reedited in 1940, both editions being printed at Bern, Switzerland, by Kümmerly and Frey. A *Mapa de la república*

de Colombia destinado a la instrucción pública on a scale of 1:1,000,000 was issued in 1920, being printed at Bern. A *Mapa telegráfico de la república de Colombia* on a scale of 3 mm. to 4 km., printed at Bogotá, was issued in 1925.

In addition, a *Carta geográfica* on a scale of 1:500,000 has been issued covering the departamentos, etc., as follows:

Antioquia, 1919, printed at Bogotá; 2d ed., 1941, printed at Bern.

Atlántico y Bolívar, 1939, printed at Bern.

Boyacá, 1921; 2d ed., 1937, both printed at Bogotá.

Caldas, 1924, printed at Bogotá; 2d ed., 1942, printed at Bern.

Cauca, 1931, printed at Bern.

Cundinamarca, 1919, printed at Bogotá; 2d ed., 1929, printed at Bogotá; 3d ed., 1941, printed at Bern.

Huila, 1928, printed at Bern.

Magdalena, 1932, printed at Bern.

Nariño, 1924, printed at Bogotá.

Norte de Santander, 1927, printed at Bern.

Santander, 1926, printed at Bogotá; 2d ed., 1941, printed at Bern.

Tclima, 1927, printed at Bogotá.

Valle del Cauca, 1927, printed at Bern.

Chocó (intendencia) 1928, printed at Bern.

Goajira (comisaría) 1940, printed at Bern.

Río Magdalena, 1920 and 2d ed., 1929, both printed at Bern.

Under the uniform title *Arreglo de límites entre la república de Colombia y la república . . .*, the Oficina has published volumes covering each of the boundaries, containing the proceedings of the boundary commissions, detailed maps, and related data, as follows:

Brazil, 1940; Ecuador, 1941; Panamá, 1941; Perú, 1941; Venezuela, 1943.

A general work on the boundaries, containing a summary of the data in the above volumes, has been issued under the title *Límites de la república de Colombia*, 1944, there having been a previous edition in 1934.

Also the Oficina has issued the following technical brochures:

Longitud de Bogotá, 1925.

Astronomía de posición, 1939 (first issued as *Determinación de coordenadas geográficas*, 1931).

Cordenadas geográficas, 1940, 3d ed.

In connection with the Costa Rican boundary with the department of Panama under the arbitration of the president of the French republic, the following documents were issued on the part of Colombia, probably all printed in very small editions:

Límites de Colombia con Costa Rica: memoria redactada de orden del gobierno de Colombia, por F. de P. Borda. Bogotá, 1896.

Limites entre la Colombie et le Costa Rica: exposé présenté a son excellence, M. le Président de la République française en qualité d'arbitre par don Francisco Silvela, avocat de la Légation de Colombie en Espagne. Paris, 1898. 1st mémoire.

Différend entre la Colombie et le Costa Rica, arbitrage de son excellence, M. le Président de la République française: deuxième mémoire présenté au nom de la république de Colombie. Paris, 1899.

Différend de limites entre la Colombie et le Costa Rica, arbitrage de son excellence, M. le Président de la République française: consultations et mémoires présentés par la Colombie. Paris, 1900. 4 pts. in 1 vol., each with separate title-page. Includes 3d mémoire and résumé.

Différend au sujet de limites entre la Colombie et le Costa Rica: résumé chronologique des titres territoriaux de la république de Colombie. Paris, 1899.

In connection with the Venezuelan boundary arbitration by the Swiss Federal Council, the following documents were issued on the part of Colombia, probably all printed in very small editions:

Affaire des limites entre la Colombie et le Vénézuéla. Premier mémoire de la Colombie. Neuchâtel, 1918.

Affaire de limites entre la Colombie et le Vénézuéla. Mémoire responsif de la république de Colombie présenté au Haut conseil fédéral suisse. Neuchâtel, 1919.

Affaire de limites entre la Colombie et Vénézuéla: cartes, plans et documents géographiques, communiqués par les gouvernements de la Colombie et du Vénézuéla. Neuchâtel, 1919.

—*Second atlas.* Neuchâtel, 1919.

Arbitrage entre la Colombie et le Vénézuéla. Limites entre la Colombie et le Vénézuéla. Documents communiqués par le gouvernement colombien. Extrait-traduction des Annales diplomatiques et consulaires de la Colombie. Neuchâtel, 1918-19. 2 vols.

Affaire de limites entre la Colombie et le Vénézuéla. Réplique de la république de Colombie présenté au Haut conseil fédéral suisse. Neuchâtel, 1920.

Affaire de limites entre la Colombie et le Vénézuéla. Renseignements complémentaires présentés par la république de Colombie au Haut conseil fédéral suisse. Neuchâtel, 1921.

Ministerio del Trabajo

The Ministerio del trabajo was established as the Ministerio de trabajo, higiene y previsión social by law 96 of 1938 (Aug. 6) taking over the Oficina general del trabajo and the Superintendencia de cooperativas from the Ministerio de industrias, the Departamento nacional de higiene from the Ministerio de educación nacional, and the Superintendencia de instituciones de utilidad común from the Ministerio de gobierno. By decree 2392 of 1938 (Dec 30), the new ministry was organized with the following bureaus:

- Departamento de negocios generales,
- Departamento administrativo,
- Departamento nacional del trabajo,
- Departamento de cooperativas y previsión social.
- Departamento de servicios coordinados de higiene,
- Departamento de lucha antileprosa,
- Departamento de protección infantil y materna,
- Departamento de asistencia social,
- Departamento de ingeniería sanitaria.*

Law 165 of 1938 (Nov. 16) dealing with the national civil service created a Consejo nacional de administración y disciplina attached to the ministry. In 1940 "cooperativas" was transferred to the Ministerio de la economía nacional and subsequently returned as the Superintendencia de cooperativas. Early in 1943 a Servicio cooperativo interamericano de salud pública was established as a result of a contract with the Office of the Coordinator of Interamerican affairs of the United States of America. By decree 1375 of 1945 and 1970 of 1946 (Mar. 7), the public health services were regrouped as the Dirección nacional de salubridad with the following divisions:

- División de bioestadística,
- División de epidemiología,
- División de malariología,
- División de tuberculosis,
- División de lepra,
- División de asistencia social,
- División de higiene materno-infantil,
- División de educación sanitaria y propaganda,
- División de nutrición y alimentos,
- División de ingeniería sanitaria.

By decree 1600 of 1945 (June 30), a social security fund was set up under the name Caja nacional de previsión social de los empleados y obreros nacionales. Law 90 of (Dec. 26) further set up the Instituto colombiano de seguros sociales.

The principal publication of the ministry is the annual *Memoria del ministro . . . al Congreso* beginning with the one presented in 1939. To the first *Memoria*, there are four volumes of anexos. Fasc. 1 covers the Servicios de higiene, fasc. 2, the departamentos de lepra y protección infantil y materna, fasc. 3, the departamentos de asistencia social, ingeniería sanitaria, cooperativas y previsión social. An unnumbered fascicule has the title *Sentido y realización de una política social: informe del jefe del Departamento nacional del trabajo*. The *Memorias* presented in 1944 and 1945 each have a separate volume of anexos.

* By decree 964 of 1940 absorbed the Sección especial de acueductos from the Ministerio de obras públicas.

The Departamento nacional del trabajo had its origin as the Oficina general del trabajo under the Ministerio de industrias by law 83 of 1923 (Nov. 12), amended by law 73 of 1927 (Nov. 15). Law 6 of 1945 (Feb. 9) dealing with labor agreements, etc., created by chapter II* a special labor jurisdiction with a Corte suprema del trabajo, tribunales seccionales del trabajo, and juzgados del trabajo. Law 26 of 1946 (Nov. 27) organizing the special labor jurisdiction changed the name of the Corte suprema del trabajo to the Tribunal supremo del trabajo. Although attached to the ministry, the labor jurisdiction really forms a part of the Judicial branch. In view of the establishment of the labor courts, the Departamento nacional del trabajo was reorganized by decree 1309 of 1946 (May 1).

As a means of currently publicizing labor legislation, regulations, court decisions, pronouncements, articles, etc., the *Boletín de la Oficina general del trabajo* was initiated beginning with no. 1, Aug. 1929, and continued from no. 71, 1936, to 81, May 1942 (when publication seems to have been suspended) as the *Boletín del Departamento nacional del trabajo*. Currently labor legislation as well as court decisions may be found conveniently reproduced in the monthly *Cultura, revista colombiana del trabajo*, published from 1939 to date by Francisco A. Correa, and also in the monthly *Derecho del trabajo*, published by Campo E. Barón Serrano, from 1945 to date.

A directory of the labor organizations which have been incorporated 1909-45, is printed on pp. 401-40 of the *Anexos a la Memoria del ministro de trabajo, higiene y previsión social, II, 1944-1945*, under the title "Estadística de las organizaciones sindicales que han obtenido personería jurídica desde el año de 1909 al primer semestre de 1945." A similar directory, or census of labor organizations, 1909-37, had been prepared by the Departamento de justicia, and printed in 1938, (33 pp.) under the title *Reseña del movimiento sindical, 1909-1937*.

As provided by law 165 of 1938 (Nov. 16) "por la cual se crea la carrera administrativa" the Consejo nacional de administración y disciplina began to function as a civil service commission in 1940, and has reported its activities in government matters in an irregular series entitled *Publicaciones del Consejo nacional de administración y disciplina (carrera administrativa)* beginning with no. 1, May 1940.

* Chapter II together with decree 1745 of 1945 and with a "proyecto de ley sobre Código procesal del trabajo" was issued in 1945 (128 pp.) under the title *Jurisdicción especial del trabajo*.

Departamento de Contraloría

In accordance with a recommendation of the Misión Kemmerer, the Departamento de contraloría was established by law 42 of 1923 (July 19) as a "servicio nacional administrativo" independent of the ministries, and began operations as of Sept. 1, 1923, taking over the functions of the Corte de cuentas,* Dirección general de la contabilidad nacional, Oficina central de ordenación de gastos, Procurador de hacienda, Sección de crédito público of the Ministerio del tesoro, as well as the Oficina nacional de estadística. Initially the Contraloría was organized in seven sections as follows: Oficialía mayor, Contador en jefe, Auditoría de tesorería, Auditoría de liquidación de cuentas, Jurídica, Servicios especiales, and Estadística. In 1941, Resolución reglamentaria 386 provided for organization of the Contraloría as follows: Despacho de contralor, Contraloría auxiliar, Consejo técnico y auditorías, revisorías y visitadurías, Secretaría y negocios generales, Control previo, Contabilidad y revisión, Sección jurídica y de fenecimiento, Sección de fianzas y finiquitos, Dirección nacional de estadística and Consejo de coordinación.

Under article 69, law 42 of 1923, the Contralor was required to make an annual report to the President of the republic. The first report is entitled *Informe del Contralor general al excelentísimo señor Presidente de la república, 1924*, the text of pp. 32-64 being also issued separately with the title *Informe financiero de la república de Colombia correspondiente al año de 1923* (38 pp.).

The second, third and fourth reports presented in 1925, 1926 and 1927 are each entitled *Informe del contralor general de la república a la honorable Cámara de representantes* and are each accompanied by a separate part two entitled *Informe financiero de la república de Colombia* corresponding to the years 1924, 1925, and 1926. The fifth and sixth reports presented in 1928 and 1929 have the title *Informe del Contralor general*, each including the "informe financiero" with simply the half-title *Informe al excelentísimo señor Presidente de la república*; and that for the seventh presented in 1930 including the second section with the half-title *Informe financiero de la república de Colombia correspondiente al año de 1929*. Beginning with the report corresponding to the fiscal year 1930, the title has been regularly *Informe financiero del contralor general de la república de Colombia correspondiente al año fiscal*. The report corresponding to 1936 is accompanied by a separate anexo *Estado de la deuda pública nacional 31-XII-36*;* that for 1937 is accompanied by three separate anexos.

1. *Los ferrocarriles nacionales, 1937.*
 2. *Situación de la deuda pública nacional en 31 de diciembre de 1937.*
 3. *Estadística fiscal y administrativa de la nación, los departamentos y municipios*
- Beginning with the report for 1938, the anexo *Estadística fiscal y administrativa* prepared by the Dirección nacional de estadística has been printed regularly, there being a consolidated volume printed for the years 1942-43. Accompanying the report corresponding to the year 1943 was a further separate anexo entitled *Fondo de fomento municipal 1943—Ferrocarriles nacionales, 1942-43.*

* The Corte de cuentas had been established by law 36 of 1898, and had in turn been preceded by an Oficina general de cuentas (law of Feb. 1858). *Informes* in separate form were issued from year to year by the Oficina general de cuentas and later by the Corte de cuentas.

* Earlier the Contraloría had issued the *Prontuario de la deuda pública de Colombia y su situación en 31 de diciembre de 1925* (1926, 95 pp.) and the *Deuda pública nacional en 30-VI-34* as *Boletín 12*.

By article 16, law 88 of 1925, the Departamento was authorized to publish a monthly bulletin "dedicado a los ramos de estadística, contabilidad y resúmenes fiscales, sentencias, glosas, etc., que a juicio del contralor contribuyan a la mejor defensa y conocimiento de los intereses fiscales del país." This *Boletín del Departamento de contraloría* was published from año 1, núm. 1, Apr. 1927 to nos. 95-96, Nov.-Dec. 1935. Nos. 1 to 71-72 were entitled *Boletín de la Contraloría general de la república*. An extraordinary number dated Aug. 1932 (*Informe financiero correspondiente al primer semestre de 1932*) was issued between nos. 58-59 (May-June), and nos. 60-61 (Sept.-Oct. 1932). Owing to the larger size of the original printing of no. 60-61, it was reprinted in the ordinary smaller size with nos. 62-63 being dated Sept.-Dec. 1932. Beginning with 1934 (nos. 76-77), the scope was enlarged to include articles and other material of more general interest, prepared for the most part by members of the staff. With no. 81, June 1934, the size was changed from octavo to quarto.

Just before the time of the change in scope, a supplementary series under the title *Publicaciones del Departamento de contraloría* was inaugurated with cuaderno no. 1 (1933), including compilations of regulations, rules, financial procedures, special reports on financial and administrative matters of the Departamento as well as collections, usually annual, of "resoluciones de carácter premanente y circulares reglamentarias dictadas por la Contraloría general." With no. 29, this irregular series was given the title *Boletín del Departamento de contraloría*.

Beginning with Feb. 1936 a monthly bulletin devoted entirely to current statistical data was published, and continued through Apr. 1940. Feb. and Mar. 1936 had the title *Información y estadística de Colombia*; Apr. 1936, through Jan. 1939, *Boletín mensual: Información económica y estadística de Colombia*. Beginning with Feb. 1939, when the printing of the economic, industrial and related statistics was transferred to the *Anales de economía y estadística*, the title was changed to *Boletín mensual, Información fiscal de Colombia*.

Under the title *Anales de economía y estadística* (with tomo 1, núm. 1, 1938) publication of a review devoted to articles and reports (economic and statistical) as well as current statistics related to production, consumption, mining industry, public finance, banking, stock exchange transactions, foreign trade, etc., was begun and continued through vol. 7, núm. 1, Jan 20, 1944. Vol. 1 consisted only of one number containing the study "El costo de vida de la clase obrera en Bogotá, por Paul Hermberg" issued by the Centro de estudios y el Laboratorio de estadística. Vol. 2 consists of nos. 1-6, Mar.-Dec. 1939. Volume 3 consists of nos. 1-7/8, Feb.-Nov./Dec. 1940, and has supplements to the following numbers:

2. Estudio analítico de la población colombiana en 170 años.
3. La renta y la duración del trabajo. La ocupación obrera y su costo.
6. Las condiciones y el costo de la vida de la clase obrera en Medellín.

Vol. 3, no. 3, to vol. 4, no. 10/11, have the subtitle: *Boletín de la Contraloría general de la república*; vol. 5-7, no. 1, the subtitle *Revista de la Contraloría general de la república*. Vol. 5-6 were issued semimonthly. Vols. 2 to 5, no. 1, were edited in the Dirección de estadística.

During the remainder of 1944 the *Anales de economía y estadística* was replaced by *Colombia, órgano de la Contraloría general de la república, síntesis de la actividad nacional y continental*, nos. 1/2 to 10, Jan./Feb. to Oct., containing articles on various aspects of Colombian economy, regulations and orders of the Contraloría and current economic statistics.

The *Anales de economía y estadística, revista de la Contraloría general de la república* began its "segunda época" with año 1, núm. 1, for Jan. 1945, and has

continued publication monthly with special supplements to various numbers as follows:

5. El desarrollo de Bogotá y las investigaciones del costo de la vida obrera, por Francisco de Abrisqueta.

6.. Estadística electoral, resultado de las elecciones para representantes al Congreso nacional verificadas al 18 de marzo de 1945.

7-8. Medios de pago en circulación y exigibilidades monetarias.

9-10. Edwin Walter Kemmerer y su obra en Colombia—Homenaje que la Contraloría general rinde a la memoria de su insigne fundador.

11-12. El comercio exterior de Colombia en el primer semestre de 1945.

13-14. Estadística electoral, resultado de las elecciones para concejales efectuadas el 7 de octubre de 1945.

19-20. Las condiciones económico-sociales y el costo de la vida de la clase media en Bogotá.

Between 1935 and 1942 five volumes of the *Geografía económica de Colombia* were published for the following departments: 1, Antioquia; 2, Atlántico; 3, Boyacá; 4, Caldas; 5, Bolívar. The plan is to continue these studies on historical and economic geography with a volume for each of the other departments.

DIRECCION NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA

The Dirección general de estadística created in the Ministerio de hacienda by law 63 of 1914, effective Jan. 1, 1915, became as of Sept. 1, 1923, part of the Departamento de contraloría, first as Sección de estadística nacional, later as Dirección general de estadística, and finally (1935) as Dirección nacional de estadística. Law 82 of 1935 provided that all statistical services of the government be centralized in the Contraloría general and that beginning Jan. 1, 1936, a statistical office be established in the capital of each departamento, intendencia and comisaria. The volume in the unnumbered series *Colección de estudios administrativos* of the Contraloría general by Carlos Lleras Restrepo entitled *La estadística nacional, su organización, sus problemas*, 1938, then the *Cartilla de estadística*, nos. 1-v, 1937-38, further the *Estatuto orgánico de la estadística nacional*, 1945 (*Boletín de la Contraloría general*, cuaderno 39), and still further Paul Hermberg's "Las actividades estadísticas de Colombia" with a bibliography of official statistical publications, on pp. 208-248, in the *Statistical activities of the American nations*, 1940 (Washington, 1941) contain many details about the statistical organization and work that it is not possible to touch upon here.

From 1915 through 1935, the present series of the *Anuario general de estadística* with *Comercio exterior* constituted the collection of national statistics, numbered only from vol. ix through xxxviii, the assignment of numbers from i through viii being tentative. For convenience in reference the whole collection is itemized as follows:

[i] *Estadística del comercio exterior de la república de Colombia en el año de 1915*.

A summary forms part of the statistical report in the *Memoria de hacienda*, 1916, and was also issued separately with the title *Informe del director general de estadística nacional al señor ministro de hacienda y resumen del comercio exterior (importaciones y exportaciones) durante el año de 1915*. There had been a separate 38 page summary for 1914 entitled simply *Comercio exterior*.

[ii] *Anuario estadístico*, 1915.

[iii] *Comercio exterior de la república de Colombia, año de 1916*.

A summary (103 pp.) was published under the title *Anexos al Informe del ministro de hacienda al Congreso de 1917: documentos del ramo de estadística*.

[iv] *Anuario estadístico, con el censo civil levantado el 14 de octubre de 1918 y otros datos de dicho año y de los de 1919 y 1920*.

Census figures on pp. 488-524.

[v] *Comercio exterior de la república de Colombia, año de 1917*.

[vi] *Comercio exterior de la república de Colombia, año de 1918*.

[vii] *Comercio exterior de la república de Colombia, año de 1919*.

1917, 1918, and 1919 of *Comercio exterior* all have the title *Estadística* as a part of signature marks at the foot of pages.

[viii] *Censo de población de la república de Colombia, levantado el 14 de octubre de 1918, aprobado el 19 de septiembre de 1921 por la ley 8a. del mismo año*.

Signature marks at the foot of the page in this volume carry the title *Anuario estadístico*.

[ix] *Anuario estadístico. Nupcialidad, natalidad, mortalidad, 1918 a 1922*.

x *Anuario estadístico. Movimiento fluvial—Ferrocarriles, 1918 a 1922*

xi *Anuario estadístico: degüello, salinas terrestres, . . . 1918 a 1922*.

xii *Anuario estadístico: Comercio exterior, 1922*.

Apparently the volumes of *Comercio exterior* for 1920 and 1921 were not prepared and printed.

- XIII *Anuario estadístico de Colombia, 1923.*
- XIV *Anuario estadístico: Comercio exterior, 1923.*
- XV *Anuario estadístico de Colombia: Justicia, asuntos civiles, delincuencia, cárceles, reclusión y presidio, catastro de la propiedad raíz, presupuestos, rentas recaudadas, gastos efectivos, . . . 1923.*
- XVI *Anuario estadístico de Colombia: Nupcialidad, natalidad, mortalidad, 1924.*
- XVII *Anuario estadístico: Comercio exterior, 1924.*
- XVIII *Anuario estadístico de Colombia: Medicina legal, asistencia pública, movimiento fluvial, movimiento de ferrocarriles . . . 1924.*
- XIX *Anuario estadístico: Comercio exterior, 1925.*
- XX *Anuario estadístico de Colombia: Matrimonios, nacimientos, defunciones, medicina legal, movimiento fluvial . . . 1925.*
- XXI *Anuario estadístico de Colombia: Movimiento marítimo, 1924-26, comercio de cabotaje, 1924-26, movimiento fluvial, 1926, movimiento de pasajeros por los puertos marítimos, 1926, matrimonios, 1926, nacimientos, 1926, defunciones, 1926, . . .*
- XXII *Anuario estadístico: Comercio exterior, 1926.*
- XXIII *Anuario estadístico de Colombia: Territorio, matrimonios, nacimientos, defunciones; movimiento de pasajeros por los puertos marítimos, estadística fiscal, 1927.*
- XXIV *Anuario estadístico de Colombia: Estadística fiscal, movimiento económico, estado moral, 1927.*
- XXV *Anuario estadístico: Comercio exterior, 1927.*
- XXVI *Anuario estadístico: Comercio exterior, 1928.*
- XXVII *Anuario general de estadística, 1928.*
- XXVIII *Comercio exterior de Colombia de 1929.*
- XXIX *Comercio exterior de Colombia, 1930.*
- XXX *Anuario de estadística general, 1929.*
- XXXI *Anuario de estadística general, 1930.*
- XXXII *Comercio exterior de Colombia, 1931.*
- XXXIII *Comercio exterior de Colombia, 1932.*
- XXXIII (i. e. XXXIV) *Anuario de estadística general, 1931.*
- XXXV *Anuario de estadística general, 1932.*
- XXXVI *Comercio exterior de Colombia, 1933.*
- XXXVII *Comercio exterior de Colombia, 1934. (Cover-title: Anuario de comercio exterior.)*
- XXXVIII *Comercio exterior de Colombia, 1935. (Cover-title: Anuario de comercio exterior.)*

For the year 1933, the *Anuario de estadística general* had no volume number, and for the year 1934 and subsequent years, likewise without volume numbers, had the title changed to *Anuario general de estadística*. For the year 1935, there was a supplementary pamphlet *Estadística nosográfica*, and for the year 1936, one entitled *Estadística demográfica y nosológica*. In more recent years the *Anuario* is divided into three main sections: 1 Territory, population, 2 Economy, 3 Culture. For the year 1941, a small handy compilation *Síntesis estadística de Colombia* was issued, and a second for 1939-43 in 1944.

As regards earlier statistical yearbooks, article 877 of law 106 of 1873 (Código fiscal) created the Oficina de estadística nacional under the Secretaría de hacienda i fomento. In 1874, Aníbal Galindo, the head of the office, prepared a *Historia económica i estadística de la hacienda nacional*. In 1875, the Oficina issued the *Anuario estadístico de Colombia*, including figures of the census of population taken in 1870. For 1876, the second *Anuario estadístico de los Estados unidos de*

Colombia was prepared under the direction of R. Rocha Gutiérrez and issued in two parts (1 Territorio, and 2 Comercio exterior), the title pages of the parts reading *Estadística de Colombia*.

As of Mar. 31, 1880, the Oficina was abolished, and a Sección de estadística created in the Secretaría de fomento. The *Anuario estadístico de los Estados unidos de Colombia* for 1882 included only bank balances and foreign trade. For 1883, only the first entrega (135 pp.) was issued, including a catastro de animales and importación para Barranquilla.

In 1907, the Dirección general de estadística in the Ministerio de hacienda (Vicente Parra R., director general) issued the large volume *Estadística anual de la república de Colombia* for the year 1905. A similar work prepared for the year 1906 seems to have remained unprinted.

Law 8 of 1909 diminished the statistical activities, and the census of 1912 taken by the Junta del censo nacional was published by the Ministerio de gobierno under the title *Censo general de la república de Colombia levantado al 5 de marzo de 1912 . . . presentado al Congreso en sus sesiones ordinarias de 1912 por el ministro de gobierno, doctor Pedro M. Carreño* (336 pp.) This volume includes a historical summary and plan for the capital of each departamento, the political division of the republic, 1819-1912 (pp. 28-30), "Mandatarios de Colombia desde los tiempos de la colonia hasta nuestros días," pp. 301-304, "Relación cronológica de los prelados que han gobernado la Iglesia colombiana de 1542 a 1912," p. 305, "Relación de los municipios de la república, con expresión de la provincia y del departamento a que pertenecen," pp. 306-321.

The *Anuario de comercio exterior* in continuation of the numbered series above has been published from 1939 to date under this title, the volumes for 1936, 1937 and 1938 having the title *Comercio exterior de Colombia* (cover-title: *Anuario de comercio exterior*). Earlier statistics on foreign trade so far as prepared and printed are often to be found in the *Memorias* of the Ministerio de hacienda.

To consider the organization of agricultural statistics, a Primera Asamblea Nacional de Estadística Agropecuaria was held at Bogotá, Apr. 11-19, 1939. The proceedings (232 pp.) contains an "Estudio sobre estadística agrícola" by Alberto Ricaurte Montoya.

To conduct the census of 1938 of population and of buildings, a temporary Dirección general de los censos was created, and the results were published in 16 volumes (1940-42) under the title *Censo general de población, 5 de julio de 1938, ordenado por la Ley 67 de 1917*, there being one volume for each departamento, one for the intendencias and comisarias, and a summary (resumen). The results of the census of buildings were published in one volume (393 pp.) in 1939 under the title *Primer censo nacional de edificios efectuado el 20 de abril de 1938*, and the tables for each departamento were also included in the volumes of the population census. The results of the first industrial census are being issued (1947) in separate parts by department under the title *Primer censo industrial de Colombia, 1945*.

As regards the earlier censuses of Colombia, results are to be found as follows:

1825, summary results in *Gaceta de Colombia*, no. 311, Sept. 30, 1827, and the *Exposición* presented by the Secretario del interior in 1827.

1835, summary in *Gaceta de la Nueva Granada*, no. 211, Oct. 11, 1835, and no. 234, Mar. 20, 1836.

1843, in *Estadística general de la Nueva Granada que conforme al decreto ejecutivo de 18 de diciembre de 1846* (Secretaría de relaciones exteriores, 1848, 1st and

only part), also summary in *Gaceta de la Nueva Granada*, no. 661, Jan. 7, 1884, and in the *Exposición* of the Secretaría de lo interior in 1844.

1851, summary tables in *Informe* of the Secretaría de gobierno presented in 1852.

1864, summary table in annual report of the Secretaría de lo interior i relaciones exteriores.

1870, summary table in the *Memoria* of the Secretaría de lo interior i relaciones exteriores in 1875, and in more detail in the *Anuario estadístico de Colombia*, 1875|

1905, summary tables in *Diario oficial*, no. 16028, Feb. 24, 1917.

1912, cited above.

1918, cited above.

1928, results not approved by Congress, but summary tables were printed in 1930 in a limited edition (71 pp.) under the title *Memoria y cuadros del censo de 1928*.

The *Anales de economía y estadística*, which was edited in the beginning by the Dirección nacional de estadística, is described under the Departamento de contraloría. The series *Estadística fiscal y administrativa*, published as a supplement to the *Informe financiero* of the Departamento de contraloría, is described there.

JURISDICTIONAL BRANCH

The jurisdictional (judicial) branch, one of the three branches of the government as stated in article 55 of the Constitution (codification of 1945), is composed of the Supreme court, of the superior district courts (tribunales superiores de distrito judicial), and of various other courts established by law (juzgados superiores de distrito judicial and the juzgados de circuito). Law 6 of 1945 (Feb. 19) provides for special labor courts—juzgados del trabajo as courts of first instance, tribunales seccionales del trabajo as courts of appeal, and the Corte suprema del trabajo as tribunal de casación. Law 26 of 1946, organizing the labor jurisdiction changed the name of the Corte suprema del trabajo to Tribunal supremo del trabajo. Article 217 of the codification of 1945, enacted as article 68 of the Acto legislativo no. 1 of 1945 reads as follows: "La ley establecerá y organizará un Tribunal de conflictos, encargado de dirimir los casos de competencia entre la jurisdicción común y la administrativa." This tribunal of conflicts seems not to have been established. Law 68 of 1945 (Dec. 21) authorized the establishment of a Ministerio de justicia, which was organized by decree 0105 of 1947 (Jan. 17), a minister having been appointed on Dec. 11, 1946. There had been previously a Ministerio de justicia 1890-94.

CORTE SUPREMA DE JUSTICIA

Established under the constitutional provision. Functions in three divisions: Sala de casación civil, Sala de casación penal, and Sala de negocios generales. Under the Código de justicia penal militar, appeals from decisions of the tribunales superiores militares are to the Corte suprema de justicia.

Under the 1821 and 1830 constitution designated as Alta corte de justicia; under those of 1832 and 1843, Corte suprema de justicia; under that of 1853 Suprema corte de la nación, under that of 1863, Corte suprema federal.

The acuerdos, autos, and sentencias of the court have been published in the *Gaceta judicial, órgano de la Corte suprema de justicia*, from vol. 1, no. 1, Feb. 1887 to date. The early issues of the *Gaceta judicial* in 1887 reproduced these documents from the *Diario oficial* beginning with the first sessions of the court in Sept. 1886 as organized under the constitution of 1886. The acuerdos, autos and sentencias of the Supreme Court seem previously to have been printed regularly only in the official gazette.

Under the title *Jurisprudencia de la Corte suprema de justicia*, vols. 1-3 of a digest of decisions covering 1886-1926 and prepared by Fernando Garavito A. were issued from 1915 to 1929. Vol. 4 to cover 1927-29 was not issued on account of the death of Garavito. Vol. 5 covering 1930-1936 and prepared by Julian Motta Salas was issued in 1941 in two parts. An *Informe . . . al congreso* or annual report, has been issued separately for presentation to Congress in 1890, 1892, 1894, 1904, 1912, 1914, 1918, 1919, 1923, 1924, 1926, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1933.

PROCURADURÍA GENERAL

The Ministerio público, under the Constitution of 1886 is exercised by a Procurador general de la nación, (attorney general). The Constitution of 1830 provided originally for this office.

Under the reorganic law (law 83, 1936) the Sección civil of the Procuraduría is in charge of the Procurador delegado en lo civil, and the Sección penal in charge of the Procurador delegado en lo penal.

There is provision for an annual *Informe al excelentísimo señor presidente de la república*, which is apparently not always issued in pamphlet form. The earliest recorded in separate form was presented in the year 1866 and in recent years has been presented in separate pamphlet form in 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1937,

1938, 1939, and 1946 (for period Sept. 1942–July 1946). Between 1860 and 1890 it was frequently printed as an annex to the *Memoria* for Gobierno and also in 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930.

Under authorization of law 83, article 11 of 1936, the procurador delegado en lo penal prepared an *Extracto de las doctrinas penales de la Procuraduría general de la nación*, which was printed in 1943 as an alphabetical digest to these materials, covering June 16, 1936–Apr. 30, 1943. This digest had reference principally to cases under the new penal code of 1938, and had been preceded by similar and briefer digests in 1937 and 1939.

A similar work covering opinions in constitutional matters covering the years 1942–45, prepared by Rafael Escallón, the Procurador general, was issued late in 1945 under the title: *Doctrinas de la Procuraduría general de la nación en materia constitucional, 1945*.

Occasionally there have also been separate publications such as the following: *Terminación del contrato de concesión petrolífera celebrado por el gobierno nacional con la Tropical oil company. Alegato de conclusión presentado ante la Corte suprema de justicia por el procurador delegado, en lo civil* [Carlos J. Medellín]. 1942.

CONSEJO DE ESTADO

The highest advisory body to the government in matters of administration; prepares drafts of proposed laws and codes; and is included here on account of its functions as Tribunal supremo de lo contencioso administrativo.* Established by title 13 of the Constitution of 1886, with seven members, the Vicepresident of the Republic as chairman, two members named by the Senate, two by the House of representatives, and two by the President of the Republic having, according to law 23 of 1886, the threefold function of "supremo cuerpo consultivo del gobierno," of "comisión legislativa permanente," and of "supremo tribunal contencioso administrativo."

Under the Constitution of 1821 there was a Consejo de gobierno similar to the present Consejo de ministros or cabinet.** Under the Decreto orgánico of Aug. 28, 1828, and the constitutions of those of 1830 and 1832, a Consejo de estado; under those of 1843, and 1853, a Consejo de gobierno. Acto legislativo número 10 of 1905 (Apr. 27) abrogated title 13 of the Constitution, abolishing the Consejo de estado.

The Consejo de estado was reestablished by the constitutional amendment of Sept. 10, 1914 having seven members—the first designate to the Presidency as chairman and six members elected by Congress. Law 60 of 1914 (Nov. 5), "orgánica del Consejo de estado," transferred the functions of the Comisión legislativa to the Consejo, and also those of a tribunal supremo de lo contencioso administrativo

* Cf. Gómez Naranjo, Pedro A.: *El Consejo de estado; estudio sobre su organización en Colombia*, 1934.

** The proceedings of the Consejo de gobierno have been edited by Enrique Ortega Ricaurte, jefe del Archivo histórico nacional, and published by the Consejo municipal, Bogotá, as a tribute to Santander, in two volumes, 1940–1943 under the title *Acuerdos del Consejo de gobierno de la república de Colombia, 1821–1824*. [1825–1827]. During the period 1906–09, the proceedings of the Consejo de ministerios (cabinet) was printed, not only in the *Diario oficial*, but separately as the *Anales del Consejo de ministerios*, año 1, tomo 1, núms. 1/7, Sept./Dec. 1906 to año III, tomo III, núm. 63, agosto 10, 1909.

as authorized by law 130 of 1913 (Dec. 13). Under law 60 of 1914, the Consejo de estado functioned in two divisions, a Sala de negocios generales, and a Sala de lo contencioso administrativo. The two salas were abolished by law 70 of 1930. Law 7 of 1932 created a Sala de negocios electorales, which functioned until abolished by law 47 of 1936. Law 167 of 1941 (Dec. 24) deals with the organization of Jurisdicción contencioso-administrativa. The functions of Ministerio público are exercised by the Fiscal of the Consejo de estado.

Law 60 of 1909 (Dec. 16) provided for a Comisión legislativa which consisted of three senators and five representatives to draft codes and other legislation, and performed certain related duties similar to those of the Consejo de estado. Law 88 of 1910 (Dec. 1) provided in sections 63-66 for the employment of a three member Comisión de abogados auxiliares (or consultores). Law 39 of 1912 (Oct. 16) abolished this commission and replaced it by a six-member Comisión legislativa, three from each chamber of Congress.

The record of activities of the Comisión legislativa is contained in the *Anales* Dec. 13, 1909-June 15, 1910; Nov. 18, 1912-Nov. 18, 1913; Dec. 1913-Apr. 1914, and in the *Informe*, 1910 and 1914. The Commission also edited the annual *Leyes* for 1912 and 1913. The Comisión de abogados auxiliares del despacho ejecutivo edited *Actos legislativos y leyes de Colombia expedidos por la Asamblea nacional de 1910* and some draft laws in pamphlet form.

The principal publication of the Consejo de estado is the *Anales del Consejo de estado* from Año 1, Mar. 1915, to date, mainly devoted to the reporting of the "sentencias" of the Consejo de estado as the Tribunal supremo de lo contencioso administrativo. An unofficial digest of the doctrines (sentencias) as reported in the *Anales* edited by José Antonio Archila under the title *Jurisprudencia del Consejo de estado* has been published as follows: Vol. 1, 1915-16, in 1918; vol. 2, 1917-20; vol. 3, 1921-32; vol. 4, 1913-39, in 1940.

For the *Codificación nacional de todas las leyes de Colombia desde el año de 1821*, vol. 1 and continuation, See under general publications.

Although there was originally no constitutional or statutory requirement for a regular report on the activities of the Consejo, a separate *Informe* both by the Sala de negocios generales and by the Sala de lo contencioso administrativo was presented to Congress, beginning with the session of 1915. These separate reports seem to have been replaced by an *Informe . . . del Consejo de estado al Congreso de la república* beginning with the one presented to the session of 1922. Article 7 of law 116 of 1928 required that an annual report be presented to Congress every year, incorporating reports on the tribunales de lo contencioso administrativo. Article 31 of law 167 of 1941 provides that this annual report be made at the beginning of the ordinary sessions of Congress.

The *Leyes colombianas* or *Leyes expedidas por el Congreso nacional* (session laws) from 1888 to 1908 and from 1914 to date have been edited by the Consejo de estado. See under General publications.

The Codification of the Constitution of 1886 issued in 1936 [1937], the reprint 1944 with amendments, and the new Codification of 1945, and various drafts of proposed legislation in separate form have also been prepared by the Consejo de estado.

As indicated in article 14 of Law 167 of 1941 (Dec. 24) in each department there is a "Tribunal administrativo" with a seat in the respective capital, having jurisdiction over its own department, the decisions being usually reported in the official gazettes of the departments. These tribunales seccionales de lo contencioso administrativo were created by law 25 of 1928.

Tribunales superiores de distrito judicial are situated at each departmental capital except Cúcuta, and also at the cities of Pereira, Santa Rosa de Viterbo, Buga, and Pamplona.

At the present time almost every Tribunal administrativo and almost every Tribunal superior de distrito judicial seems to have its own *revista* for the publication of decisions and related materials.

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